

REVIEW OF WORK AND IEF ACTIVITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

APRIL 1, 1934 - JULY 1, 1935

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REVIEW OF WORK RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA
APRIL 1, 1934 - JULY 1, 1935

Prepared by
Division of Research and Statistics

Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Administration
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PART I
RELIEF THROUGH WORK

PART I
RELIEF THROUGH WORK

SECTION 1 - BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM

Rising Tide of Unemployment. "We want work. Not charity, but jobs."

Even before the stock market crash of October, 1929, private agencies in Pennsylvania were hearing this plea from a large number of unemployed people. Technological developments, the decline of foreign markets, and a variety of other post-war disturbances were all impinging upon a maladjusted economy to produce unemployment in city and country; in manufacturing, mining, and agriculture.

The winter of 1929-30 saw unemployment spreading over the land like a great flood that threatened to engulf the entire nation. Mills and factories found no sale for their products. Mines were closed and transportation declined. Each month found more and more people unemployed. Pennsylvania, in common with most states, was completely unprepared to deal with the problem.

Believing that this situation would be of short duration, public and private agencies attempted to expand their regular relief services to meet the emergency needs of the unemployed. Attempts were made to give the unemployed jobs in clothing rehabilitation, street maintenance and many other so-called "made work" programs. During the winter of 1930-31, these "made work" programs were financed by private funds and were operated in many communities. Increasing unemployment, however, soon exhausted all available private contributions and most of the work programs were abandoned.

In July, 1931, the State Department of Labor and Industry estimated that the total number of unemployed in June, 1931 was 919,000,

or nearly 25 per cent of the total wage earners of the State as compared with 325,000, or 9 per cent in April, 1930. By June, 1932, the number of unemployed in the State amounted to over 1,300,000, or approximately 35 per cent of the total wage earners.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF, BY MONTHS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - March, 1934

Month and Year	Average Number During Month	
	Cases	Persons
September, 1932	146,959	676,011
October	180,417	829,918
November	240,008	1,104,036
December	292,617	1,346,038
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851
February	391,163	1,799,350
March	426,216	1,960,610
April	440,819	1,975,135
May	449,748	1,998,426
June	443,709	1,940,085
July	412,569	1,773,089
August	366,856	1,576,840
September	328,638	1,422,717
October	319,885	1,361,223
November	324,780	1,352,638
December	311,615	1,298,558
January, 1934	288,136	1,183,240
February	295,500	1,191,449
March	304,566	1,230,595

After an unsuccessful attempt to deal with the problem of the State's destitute unemployed by appropriating money to be administered

by Pennsylvania's antiquated Poor Boards, the Legislature on August 19, 1932 provided for the creation of the State Emergency Relief Board. This marked the beginning of an effective State-wide relief program. During the month of September, 1932, a total of 146,959 cases, representing 676,011 persons, were granted relief (Table 1). By May, 1933, almost two million persons, or approximately 20 per cent of the State's population, were dependent upon relief.

Early Work Relief Activities. During the first year of the relief program under the State Emergency Relief Administration, great emphasis was placed upon the development of a work relief program, and each county was requested to survey its situation and recommend what proportion of its share of funds should be devoted to work relief projects.

Bitter experiences during this first year proved that a successful work relief program would require careful study, intelligent planning, and a trained personnel to administer it. Much of the "made work" developed by local relief administrations was nothing more than forced labor. In only a few instances were people provided employment that would utilize the skills and techniques in which they were trained. Before the end of the first year local work relief programs were being abandoned.

There were, however, some special work projects, financed by the State Emergency Relief Administration from State and Federal funds, which provided real work at prevailing wage rates. While expenditures for most of these activities were relatively small, funds allocated to the State Highway Department, prior to April, 1934, amounted to \$7,602,188.28 (Table 2). These funds were used for road construction on a work relief basis and provided employment in most of the counties throughout the State.

TABLE 2

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - MARCH, 1934

Item	Total Expenditures
TOTAL	\$ 8,049,344.46
Indiantown Gap Military Reservation	26,978.64
Department of Highways (State)	29,282.85
Department of Highways (Federal)	7,602,188.28
Pymatuning Dam	169,999.71
Gypsy Moth Control	119,120.42
Glen Olden Sewer Project	749.80
Japanese Beetle Control	7,051.79
State Re-employment Service	30,333.87
Miscellaneous Federal Work Projects	2,561.25
Census of Relief Cases	29,436.28
Inauguration of C.W.A.	31,641.57

The C.W.A. Program. In November, 1933, the Federal Government launched the Civil Works Administration Program. A recovery rather than a relief program, it provided employment for both relief and non-relief persons. Those charged with the administration of relief welcomed the new Program as a means of terminating all local "made work" projects.

During the week of maximum activity, the number of persons employed on C.W.A. projects in Pennsylvania was 319,387 (Table 3), and the total number of persons benefiting from such employment amounted to approximately 1,300,000 or 14 per cent of the State's population. In general, the projects approved under the Civil Works Program afforded a worth while economic and social return to the communities in which they were undertaken. With more careful planning, however, the results could have been even more satisfactory.

TABLE 3

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, BY WEEKS
NOVEMBER, 1933 - MARCH, 1934

Week Ending	Number Persons Employed	Wages & Salaries Paid
TOTAL	-	\$ 41,253,619.28
November 23, 1933	5,828	52,590.60
November 30, 1933	10,346	109,531.27
December 7, 1933	36,081	380,063.99
December 14, 1933	82,263	873,071.71
December 21, 1933	144,212	1,670,743.30
December 28, 1933	179,091	2,033,693.05
January 4, 1934	224,036	2,963,536.69
January 11, 1934	282,784	3,797,111.39
January 18, 1934	319,387	4,417,260.88
January 25, 1934	311,443	3,194,906.74
February 1, 1934	286,561	2,879,551.15
February 8, 1934	280,998	3,052,647.65
February 15, 1934	230,159	2,377,587.66
February 22, 1934	216,933	2,159,275.01
March 1, 1934	155,256	1,167,437.60
March 8, 1934	179,031	1,888,246.08
March 15, 1934	197,720	2,335,371.46
March 22, 1934	200,897	2,462,092.18
March 29, 1934	206,959	2,516,024.32
March 31, 1934	98,998	922,876.55

Transition from the C.W.A. Program to the Initial Work Division Program.

The Civil Works Administration Program was officially terminated March 31, 1934. In its place the Federal Emergency Relief Administration inaugurated the Emergency Work Program. A Work Division was set up as part of the State Relief Administration and essential administrative and technical personnel were transferred from the Civil Works Administration.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY HISTORY OF C.W.A. PROJECTS
NUMBER APPROVED, COMPLETED, AND TRANSFERRED
NOVEMBER, 1933 - MARCH, 1934

County	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Completed	Incomplete and not Transferred to W. D.	Number of Projects Transferred to W. D.
TOTAL	12,965	1,629	7,699	3,637
Adams	162	74	74	14
Allegheny	753	20	318	415
Armstrong	172	38	91	43
Beaver	195	8	133	54
Bedford	109	32	65	12
Berks	315	8	204	103
Blair	229	9	192	28
Bradford	118	47	47	24
Bucks	94	4	62	28
Butler	193	52	117	24
Cambria	204	20	124	60
Cameron	18	3	12	3
Carbon	143	12	84	47
Centre	82	19	41	22
Chester	197	45	124	28
Clarion	87	10	36	41
Clearfield	277	36	151	90
Clinton	94	18	63	13
Columbia	93	22	54	17
Crawford	201	23	142	36
Cumberland	137	0	122	15
Dauphin	187	32	114	41
Delaware	175	24	94	57
Elk	82	21	48	13
Erie	259	32	166	61
Fayette	360	26	176	158
Forest	8	1	3	4
Franklin	126	13	86	27
Fulton	33	1	20	12
Greene	132	63	48	21
Huntingdon	159	27	102	30
Indiana	165	15	106	44
Jefferson	93	33	30	30

TABLE 4 (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF C.W.A. PROJECTS
NUMBER APPROVED, COMPLETED, AND TRANSFERRED
NOVEMBER, 1933 - MARCH, 1934

County	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Completed	Incomplete and not Transferred to W. D.	Number of Projects Transferred to W. D.
Juniata	36	5	19	12
Lackawanna	473	-	369	104
Lancaster	237	21	163	53
Lawrence	204	8	129	67
Lebanon	179	28	123	28
Lehigh	326	9	242	75
Luzerne	365	6	249	110
Lycoming	164	50	82	32
McKean	119	1	95	23
Mercer	236	-	141	95
Mifflin	132	43	71	18
Monroe	107	18	65	24
Montgomery	310	26	171	113
Montour	36	11	21	4
Northampton	271	37	102	132
Northumberland	197	47	124	26
Perry	52	5	33	14
Philadelphia	466	3	231	232
Pike	51	22	17	12
Potter	103	30	54	19
Schuylkill	235	5	129	101
Snyder	42	8	20	14
Somerset	268	4	209	55
Sullivan	35	-	22	13
Susquehanna	95	31	30	34
Tioga	57	13	22	22
Union	58	28	20	10
Venango	162	6	129	27
Warren	106	33	52	21
Washington	279	19	175	85
Wayne	79	27	40	12
Westmoreland	386	69	219	98
Wyoming	45	5	22	18
York	76	36	26	14
State-wide	1,326	187	834	305

Of the 12,965 projects approved under the C.W.A., only 1,629, or less than 13 per cent, had been completed (Table 4). Some of the incomplete projects could be taken over by the local sponsors and carried through to completion. A number of others, however, could not be finished with local funds. Therefore, all desirable local and State C.W.A. projects were transferred to the Work Division of the State Emergency Relief Administration.

SECTION 2 - ORGANIZATION

State Administrative Organization. In organizing the State Civil Works Administration, persons in key positions in the State Relief Administration had been assigned to corresponding positions in the State C.W.A., while continuing their functions as head of their respective divisions or departments in the State Relief Administration. It was possible, therefore, to incorporate the new Work Division into the general administrative set-up with a minimum of delay or confusion. The speed with which this change was effected is seen in the fact that 48,872 persons were assigned to projects during the first week of the Initial Work Division Program (Table 7 on page 34).

The State Emergency Relief Board consisted of the following State officials: the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. By invitation of the Board, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Welfare met regularly with the Board in an advisory capacity.

The Administrative Organization was under the direction of the State Executive Director, who was responsible to the State Board. He was in charge of all the administrative and relief activities of the State and Local Boards. All divisions and employees were responsible to him. Chart 1 shows the administrative set-up as of April 1, 1934. At that time the State Executive Director was also Director of both Relief and Work Divisions.

A complete list of department heads, with dates of tenure of office, is presented in the outline on the following pages. All changes in personnel and official titles are also noted. Chart 2

shows the administrative organization as of July 1, prior to the transfer of the Rural Adjustment Division to the Federal Resettlement Administration and of certain personnel to the Works Progress Administration.

A. CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF CHANGES IN THE STATE
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR

April 1, 1934 -- Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Eric H. Biddle resigned,
January 16, 1935.
Robert L. Johnson appointed Executive Director and Relief
Administrator, January 16, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- Robert L. Johnson, Executive Director and
Relief Administrator.

WORK DIVISION
Administrative Staff

April 1, 1934 -- Frank A. Connor, Assistant Director.
F. C. Schmitt, Assistant to Assistant Director.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Frank A. Connor resigned,
June 7, 1934.
F. C. Schmitt appointed Assistant Director, June 8, 1934.
Joel B. Gibson appointed Administrative Assistant,
October 8, 1934.
F. C. Schmitt appointed Director, January 14, 1935.
John McClellan appointed Assistant Director, January 14,
1935.
W. Hitchcock appointed Engineer in charge of Rural
Electrification, February 2, 1935.
F. C. Schmitt appointed Assistant Administrator, February
25, 1935.
Joel B. Gibson appointed Assistant to Acting Director,
April 1, 1935.
F. C. Schmitt resigned, June 12, 1935.
John McClellan appointed Acting Director, June 12, 1935.
M. Simmons appointed Supervisor of Correspondence, December
3, 1934.
July 1, 1935 -- John McClellan, Acting Director.
Joel B. Gibson, Assistant to Acting Director.
W. Hitchcock, Engineer in charge of Rural Electrification
(Resigned shortly before July 1, 1935).
M. Simmons, Supervisor of Correspondence.

Technical Advisory Board

April 1, 1934 -- J. W. Minnick and C. O. Oyler, Supervisors
of Technicians.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- no change.

July 1, 1935 -- J. W. Minnick and C. O. Oyler, Supervisors of Technicians.

Engineering Department

April 1, 1934 -- E. R. Young, Chief Engineer.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- E. T. McKeever appointed Assistant Chief Safety Engineer, January 29, 1935.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- E. R. Young, Chief Engineer.
E. T. McKeever, Assistant Chief Safety Engineer.

Barter and Self-Help Department

April 1, 1934 -- Barter and Self-Help Cooperatives were in existence, but no separate department was set up until April 8, 1935.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- J. Robert Painter appointed Head of Department, April 8, 1935.

July 1, 1935 -- J. Robert Painter, Head of Department.

Women's Work Department

April 1, 1934 -- Miss Anne Owers, Director.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Miss Anne Owers resigned shortly before April 1, 1934.

Mrs. Marie Barlow, Assistant Director, appointed Acting Director, June 1, 1934, and Head of Department, April 1, 1935.

July 1, 1935 -- Mrs. Marie Barlow, Head of Department.

Music Department

April 1, 1934 -- Carried as part of Professional and Non-Manual Program. Separate department was set up December 31, 1934.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Dr. Thaddeus Rich appointed Supervisor of Department, December 31, 1934.

July 1, 1935 -- Dr. Thaddeus Rich, Supervisor of Department.

Art Department

April 1, 1934 -- Carried as part of Professional and Non-Manual Program. Separate department was set up, December 31, 1934.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Mary Curran appointed Supervisor of Arts Projects, December 31, 1934.

July 1, 1935 -- Mary Curran, Supervisor of Arts Projects.

Professional and Non-Manual Department

April 1, 1934 -- Prior to April 1, 1935, the functions of this department were administered by Research and Statistics Unit in coordination with the Work Division.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Professional and Non-Manual Department was set up as a separate department of the Work

Division, April 1, 1935.
E. Niederberger appointed Staff Assistant in charge of
Department, April 1, 1935.

July 1, 1935 -- E. Niederberger, Staff Assistant in charge of
Department.

Labor Inventory and Reclassification Department

April 1, 1934 -- No department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Labor Inventory and Planning
was set up, September 1, 1934, by the Social Surveys Section
of the Research and Statistics Unit. Transferred to the
Work Division, December 31, 1934. Reclassification Offices
were set up under the Work Division, February 1, 1935.
E. H. Ocker appointed Head of Department, September 1, 1934.
July 1, 1935 -- E. H. Ocker, Head of Department.

Emergency Education Department

April 1, 1934 - The Emergency Education Program was adminis-
tered by the Department of Public Instruction until Septem-
ber 1, 1934, when the Emergency Education Department was set
up as a department of the Work Division.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Charles Emerick appointed
Director of Department, September 1, 1934.
July 1, 1935 -- Charles Emerick, Director of Department.

RELIEF DIVISION Administrative Staff

April 1, 1934 -- Alvin R. Guyler, Assistant Director.
Fred Kurtz, Assistant to Assistant Director.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Dr. W. A. Jenny appointed
Assistant to Assistant Director, December 3, 1934.
Alvin R. Guyler appointed Director and Assistant Adminis-
trator, February 16, 1935.
Dr. W. A. Jenny appointed Assistant Director, April 1, 1935.
Fred Kurtz appointed Assistant to Assistant Director, April
1, 1935.
Miss Bradbury appointed Supervisor of Relief Administration
Budget, January 2, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- Alvin R. Guyler, Director and Assistant
Administrator.
Dr. W. A. Jenny, Assistant Director.
Fred Kurtz, Assistant to Assistant Director.
Miss Bradbury, Supervisor of Relief Administration Budget.

Training Department.

April 1, 1934 -- No separate department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Mrs. M. C. Burnett appointed
Director of Training, June 8, 1934, and Head of Department,
April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- Mrs. M. C. Burnett, Head of Department.

Department for Homeless and Transients

April 1, 1934 -- C. H. Alspach, Director.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- C. H. Alspach appointed
Head of Department, December 4, 1934.
July 1, 1935 -- C. H. Alspach, Head of Department.

Rent Relief Department

April 1, 1934 -- No department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Department was set up, June
25, 1934, and W. C. Harris was appointed Director.
F. H. Baker appointed Assistant Director, September 4,
1934.
W. C. Harris resigned September 23, 1934.
F. H. Baker appointed Head of Department, April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- F. H. Baker, Head of Department.

Medical Department

April 1, 1934 -- Dr. H. A. Miller, Director.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Dr. H. A. Miller appointed
Head of Department, April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- Dr. H. A. Miller, Head of Department.

Nutrition Department

April 1, 1934 -- No department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Miss A. Stapler appointed
Project Supervisor, May 1, 1934, and Head of Department,
April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- Miss A. Stapler, Head of Department.

Case Correspondence Department

April 1, 1934 -- Mary M. Parry, Director.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Mary M. Parry transferred to
Work Division, February 11, 1935. Miss E. Glenn appointed
Acting Head of Department, February 11, 1935.
Ernest R. Cole appointed Head of Department, April 22, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- Ernest R. Cole, Head of Department.

FINANCIAL DIVISION
Administrative Staff

April 1, 1934 -- T. L. Evans, Comptroller.
A. E. Morales, Assistant Comptroller.
D. W. Wallace, Assistant Comptroller.
John G. Foy, Assistant to Comptroller.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Russell A. Schell appointed
Acting Comptroller, February 11, 1935.
Ralph C. Grimm appointed Assistant Comptroller, March 11,
1935.
H. M. Kurth appointed Assistant to Comptroller, March 15,
1935.

T. L. Evans appointed Comptroller and Assistant Administrator, April 1, 1935.

K. G. Wassman appointed Assistant to Comptroller, April 1, 1935.

Russell A. Schell transferred to field, April 15, 1935.

A. E. Morales resigned, June 26, 1935.

July 1, 1935 -- T. L. Evans, Comptroller and Assistant Administrator.

D. W. Wallace, Assistant Comptroller.

Ralph C. Grimm, Assistant Comptroller.

John G. Foy, Assistant to Comptroller.

H. M. Kurth, Assistant to Comptroller.

K. G. Wassman, Assistant to Comptroller.

General Accounting Department

April 1, 1934 -- T. A. Gorman, Head of Department

A. H. Merz, General Accountant.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- A. H. Merz transferred to C.W.A. cleanup, July 16, 1934.

July 1, 1935 -- T. A. Gorman, Head of Department.

Verification Department

April 1, 1934 -- G. W. Horan, Head of Invoice Auditing Department consisting of Voucher Verification Section, Expense Account Verification Section, Payroll Verification Section, and Requisition Verification Section.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Invoice Auditing Department was made a section of the Verification Department which was organized, November 19, 1934.

James J. Irwin appointed Acting Head of Department,

November 19, 1934, and Head of Department, April 1, 1935.

July 1, 1935 -- James J. Irwin, Head of Department.

Project Recording Department

April 1, 1934 -- A. L. Zacharias, Head of Department.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- A. L. Zacharias resigned, April 21, 1934.

H. M. Kurth appointed Head of Department, April 23, 1934, and Assistant to Comptroller of Relief Division, March 15, 1935.

W. M. Anderson appointed Head of Department, April 1, 1935.

July 1, 1935 -- W. M. Anderson, Head of Department.

Transient Accounting Department

April 1, 1934 -- Not a department of the Financial Division.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Transient Accounting was a section of the Department for Homeless and Transients until April 1, 1935, when it was made a department of the Financial Division.

W. J. Clay appointed Head of Department, April 1, 1935.

July 1, 1935 -- W. J. Clay, Head of Department.

Compensation Department

April 1, 1934 -- L. O. J. Sohland, Acting Head of Department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- L. O. J. Sohland appointed
Chief of Compensation, April 27, 1934, and Head of Department,
April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- L. O. J. Sohland, Head of Department.

Correspondence Editing Department

April 1, 1934 -- No department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- K. J. Ruch appointed Assistant
Correspondence Supervisor, May 1, 1934, and Head of
Department, April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- K. J. Ruch, Head of Department.

Disbursing Department

April 1, 1934 -- Carried as separate division until April
1, 1935.
P. A. Dorn, Deputy Chief Disbursing Officer.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Made a department of the
Financial Division, April 1, 1935, and P. A. Dorn
appointed Deputy Chief Disbursing Officer in charge of
Department.
July 1, 1935 -- P. A. Dorn, Deputy Chief Disbursing Officer
in charge of Department.

Property Records Department

April 1, 1934 -- No department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- E. L. Staats appointed
Supervisor of Property Records, June 22, 1934, and
Head of Department, April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- E. L. Staats, Head of Department.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

April 1, 1934 -- Allen Eckman, Director
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- E. P. Borden appointed
Publicity Assistant, February 16, 1935.
Allen Eckman given another assignment.
July 1, 1935 -- E. P. Borden, Publicity Assistant.

LEGAL ADVISOR

April 1, 1934 -- Legal matters handled by Attorney General's
Office.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Paul Hutchison appointed
Legal Advisor, February 11, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- Paul Hutchison, Legal Advisor.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS UNIT

April 1, 1934 -- E. H. Welch, Director.

R. B. Eutsler, Assistant Director.
 W. G. Fritz, Assistant Director.
 M. R. Brodhecker, Assistant to Director.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- W. G. Fritz resigned, April 28, 1934.
 Robert Nathan appointed Assistant Director, July 9, 1934, and resigned, December 15, 1934.
 T. A. Veenstra appointed Assistant Director, August 1, 1934, and resigned, December 24, 1934.
 R. B. Eutsler resigned, February 9, 1935.
 C. G. Stevens appointed Assistant Director, April 1, 1935.
 R. T. Bowman appointed Assistant Director, June 18, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- E. H. Welch, Director.
 C. G. Stevens, Assistant Director.
 R. T. Bowman, Assistant Director.
 M. R. Brodhecker, Assistant to Director.

PERSONNEL UNIT

April 1, 1934 -- Marjorie A. Merrill, Personnel Standards Consultant.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- C. R. Adams appointed Director of Unit, March 25, 1935.
 Marjorie A. Merrill resigned, May 11, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- C. R. Adams, Director

METHODS AND SYSTEMS UNIT

April 1, 1934 -- Carried as part of Financial Division until January 14, 1935.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- H. L. Russell appointed Head of Unit, January 14, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- H. L. Russell, Head of Unit.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT UNIT

April 1, 1934 -- Carried as part of Financial Division until January 14, 1935.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Franklin Montaigne appointed Manager, January 14, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- Franklin Montaigne, Manager.

PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION Administrative Staff

April 1, 1934 -- F. A. Mapes, Director.
 C. F. Spangler, Assistant Director.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- No change.
July 1, 1935 -- F. A. Mapes, Director.
 C. F. Spangler, Assistant Director.

Purchasing Department

April 1, 1934 -- No separate department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- J. D. Tompkins appointed

Supervisor of Purchasing, October 1, 1934, and Head of
Purchasing Department, April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- J. D. Tompkins, Head of Department.

Accounting Department

April 1, 1934 -- No separate department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- E. C. Barnes appointed
Head of Accounting Department, November 19, 1934.
July 1, 1935 -- E. C. Barnes, Head of Department.

Distribution Department

April 1, 1934 -- No separate department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- N. B. Brodhead appointed
Supervisor of Distribution, September 28, 1934, and
Head of Department, April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- N. B. Brodhead, Head of Department.

Distribution of Stationery and Office Supplies

April 1, 1934 -- No separate department.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- W. A. Riddle appointed
Supervisor of Central Storeroom, January 8, 1935, and
Supervisor of Warehouse, April 1, 1935.
July 1, 1935 -- W. A. Riddle, Supervisor of Warehouse.

RURAL ADJUSTMENT DIVISION
Administrative Staff

April 1, 1934 -- No program.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Rural Adjustment Depart-
ment organized, June 15, 1934, and made separate
division, January 1, 1935.
W. R. Whitacre appointed Director, June 15, 1934.
R. E. Laramy appointed Assistant to Director,
December 3, 1934.
July 1, 1935 -- W. R. Whitacre, Director.
R. E. Laramy, Assistant to Director.

Rural Survey Department

April 1, 1934 -- No program.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- William V. Dennis appointed
Head of Department, June 15, 1934.
July 1, 1935 -- William V. Dennis, Head of Department.

Debt Conciliation Department

April 1, 1934 -- No program.
April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- W. J. Basehore appointed
Head of Department, November 19, 1934.
July 1, 1935 -- W. J. Basehore, Head of Department.

Rural Rehabilitation Project Department

April 1, 1934 -- No program.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- Karl King appointed Head of Rural Rehabilitation Projects, December 26, 1934, and Head of Department, May 6, 1935.

July 1, 1935 -- Karl King, Head of Department.

Thrift Garden Department

April 1, 1934 -- Thrift Garden Program administered by Relief Division.

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935 -- R. E. Laramy appointed Head of Thrift Garden Department, August 24, 1934.

July 1, 1935 -- R. E. Laramy, Head of Department.

Entire Rural Adjustment Division transferred to the Federal Resettlement Administration, June 30, 1935.

Local Administrative Organizations. County organizations were originally developed through County Emergency Relief Boards. These Boards were appointed by the State Board and served without compensation. The administrative officer for a Local Board was the County Executive Director who was in direct charge of all county relief personnel.

In order to accomplish greater economy and efficiency the number of local administrative units was reduced through the formation of relief areas consisting of two or more counties. A central relief office was established in each area, with district offices located wherever needed.

In April, 1934, the Local Work Divisions were set up separately under the direction of local county or area Work Administrators. Under the Revised Work Relief Program, a single financial division control unit served both Relief and Work Divisions.

Placement Agencies. Prior to 1933, The State Department of Labor and Industry operated employment offices in 13 of the industrial counties. In the summer of 1933, the Federal Government established the National Reem-

ployment Service and offices were opened in the 54 Pennsylvania counties where there were no State employment offices.

All placements under the various work programs in Pennsylvania were made by these State and National Employment offices. This policy was adopted not only because it was believed that these agencies were better qualified than the Relief Administration to do placement work, but also because it was believed that the employment services themselves would thereby be strengthened.

Planning of Projects. The Initial Work Division Program was restricted largely by the necessity for completing projects which had been started under the C.W.A. Of the 4,429 projects approved between April 1, and August 31, 1934, approximately 82 per cent were of this nature. New projects were approved only when necessary to balance the program or provide continuity of employment. As these projects were completed, work relief was diminished and finally suspended in August, 1934.

Very little was known about the occupational characteristics of the State's unemployed prior to April 1, 1934. An unemployment survey conducted in the spring of 1934 by the Research and Statistics Unit of the State Emergency Relief Administration enumerated all persons living in urban and rural non-farm areas. The results of this survey are presented in Table 5.

The Revised Work Relief Program initiated in October stressed careful planning. Projects were actually related to needs represented in the relief lists, both in volume of labor and in occupational skill. New projects were started in each community as old projects were completed, and persons employed on old projects were given preference on new projects.

TABLE 5

EMPLOYABLE PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS SEEKING WORK
WITH PERCENTAGES BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES*
APRIL, 1934

Occupation Class	Employables <u>1/</u>	Per Cent	Unemployed <u>1/</u> Seeking Work	Per Cent
All Occupations <u>2/</u>	3,178,929	100.0	748,420	100.0
Unskilled Workers	489,158	15.5	171,589	23.3
Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers in:				
Manufacturing Trades	651,770	20.7	150,278	20.4
Building & Construction Trades	170,664	5.4	77,773	10.5
Extraction of Minerals Trades	139,017	4.4	34,525	4.7
Transportation & Communi- cation Pursuits	189,178	6.0	40,980	5.5
Temporary Governmental Agencies	6,102	0.2	2,014	0.3
Domestic & Personal Service Pursuits	423,271	13.5	107,547	14.6
Clerical Pursuits	306,382	9.7	53,916	7.3
Managers, Superintendents, Officials & Owners (Except in Trade)	51,017	1.6	3,602	0.5
Trade Pursuits	443,402	14.1	64,251	8.7
Professional & Semi-Professional Pursuits	211,306	6.7	23,565	3.2
Public Service Pursuits	69,076	2.2	7,686	1.0

* Survey of Unemployment conducted in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties in February 1934; remainder of State in April 1934.

1/ Does not include persons engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2/ Difference between totals and the sums of columns are due to the inclusion of employables of unknown occupation.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION

Requisition for Workers. Immediately after receiving approval of a project from the Director of the State Work Division (or as soon thereafter as a project organization plan had been completed) the Local Work Division sent the Local Placement Agency a requisition for workers. Upon receipt of this requisition, the manager of the Local Placement Agency selected from his relief files those workers best qualified by reason of experience for the occupations requested. Preference was given in accordance with the rules as set forth by the State Work Division. The workers selected were notified by post-card when and where they were expected to report for work.

Project supervisors, foremen, timekeepers, and supervisory engineers were chosen solely on a basis of ability by the Work Division Director after referral by the Placement Agency. Where it was found impossible to man an approved project properly because too few skilled technical or professional workers on relief resided within a reasonable distance of the place of operation, placement of such necessary workers was made from the non-relief files of the Placement Agency. In order to make such placements, however, it was necessary for the Placement Agency to certify that no more workers of the required classifications were available from their relief files. When the shortage referred to in any certification ceased to exist, non-relief workers were replaced by available relief workers.

Under the Revised Work Relief Program a list of all persons selected for referral was supplied by the Placement Agency to the Relief Division for check against the current budget deficiency of the relief cases involved. Referrals were then made by the Placement Agency of the

names on the list which had been certified by the Relief Division. Copies of this list (upon which had been entered the amount of budget deficiency of each approved case) were sent to the Local Work Division and Local Financial Division.

Eligibility for Employment. Eligibility for employment on Work Division projects was determined by the Local Relief Division which classified the applicants in the following groups: (a) Relief families composed of five or more individuals; (b) Relief families composed of less than five individuals; (c) Non-family relief individuals; (d) Families not on relief, but whose income was not sufficient to cover the family budget as determined by the Local Relief Division in accordance with the Standard Relief Budget.*

The Placement Agency made assignments as far as possible from group (a). If a sufficient number of workers could not be secured from that group, assignments were made from other groups in the order named. Persons qualified under classification (d) were replaced by persons qualified under classifications (a), (b), and (c), in the order named, when persons of equal qualifications were available in such classifications.

Where the successful conclusion of a project (began as a C.W.A. project) depended on specially qualified personnel and continuity of service, persons not eligible for Work Division employment under classification (a), (b), (c), or (d) could be retained in the employ of the Work Division until April 30, 1934.

* See Appendix B for description of Standard Relief Budget.

Hours of Work. Federal procedure for the Work Division provided that work be assigned on such a basis that earnings would be limited to relief needs in each instance. In Pennsylvania, however, there was neither an organization set up to apply such a complex method of work assignments nor data in each case necessary for the assignment to work on this basis. The Initial Work Division Program, therefore, conformed to Federal regulations as closely as conditions would permit while the necessary machinery was being set up to continue the program in full accord with Federal requirements.

All employees, including foremen and timekeepers, on manual projects were permitted to work a maximum of 24 hours per week. Administrative and technical-supervisory employees were placed on a weekly salary basis but paid only for the days or half days worked -- six days constituting a week. Employees on non-manual (white collar) projects were employed on the basis of a five day week. Time lost for any reason in any payroll period could not be made up in any succeeding payroll period.

Under the Revised Work Relief Program, only persons eligible for relief were employed and the amount of employment was limited so far as possible to the work-time necessary to supply the budget deficiency of the worker's family. It soon became apparent that professional and non-manual projects could not be operated efficiently under these conditions of rapid turnover and intermittent operation. Workers on such projects were, therefore, permitted to be employed up to two weeks per month regardless of the amount of budget deficiency.

Under previous programs, employment on a work project for a cash wage was intermittent and of uncertain duration. These conditions caused some employables to choose to remain on direct relief rather than accept a job on work relief. Under the Revised Work Relief Program, a

person , after commencing work, received a regular, uniform and continuous weekly wage as long as he was assigned to a project. Although the operation of the project might have been interrupted by weather or other circumstances, the weekly payment to each assigned worker whose performance was satisfactory was made each week during the period of the worker's assignment.

Wage Rates. A Local Wage Rate Committee, consisting of one representative from organized labor, one from business, and one from the Local Relief Administration recommended the wage rate to be paid for each classification of labor in the county. The State Relief Administration acted upon these suggested rates and established a wage scale in conformity with the policies established by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The minimum wage rate for unskilled labor was fifty cents per hour in every county except two.

Efficiency and Grievances. Emphasis was placed upon the maintenance of high standards of professional, technical, and engineering practices, inspection, and job-performance. All employees were assured the right of appealing grievances arising out of conditions of work or dismissal. Local Labor Relations Boards were created to handle such appeals.

SECTION 4 - COST AND SCOPE

Expenditures. Total expenditures for work relief from State and Federal funds under the Initial Work Division and Revised Work Relief Programs amounted to \$57,576,751.92 (Table 6). Of this sum, \$55,634,060.63, or 96.6 per cent was spent for wages and salaries. Only \$1,942,691.29 or less than 3.4 per cent were spent for material and other costs including compensation.

In order that the limited funds available for the conduct of work programs might provide the maximum amount of relief in the form of wages and salaries, the political subdivisions sponsoring the projects were required to furnish the materials, equipment, and tools necessary to prosecute the work. The amounts shown in Table 6 do not include local contributions for wages and salaries or material and other costs.

Persons Employed. The fourth week in April, 1934, when 104,183 persons were employed marked the peak of employment under the Initial Work Division Program (Table 7). Since this Program was restricted largely to the completion of work started under the C. W. A., the number of persons employed declined gradually until August when most of the remaining active projects were terminated.

The Revised Work Relief Program began October 1, 1934. Direct relief cases were transferred to work relief as rapidly as they could be placed on work projects. Approximately 26 per cent of the total relief cases received work relief during February (Chart 4). A reduction in the amount of money made available for work relief during March necessitated a radical curtailment of the Program. During the third week in March only 761 active projects employing 25,166 persons were in operation, as compared with 2,711 projects employing 105,156

TABLE 6

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Month	GRAND TOTAL	Projects	Initial W.D. and Revised W.R. Programs		
			Total	Wages and Salaries	Other Costs
TOTAL	\$ 58,013,495.74	\$ 436,743.82	\$ 57,576,751.92	\$ 55,634,060.63	\$ 1,942,691.29
April, 1934	4,421,122.99	49,574.17	4,371,548.82	4,218,282.29	153,266.53
May	4,030,066.68	111,448.26	3,918,618.42	3,830,421.99	88,196.43
June	4,070,764.89	90,483.02	3,980,281.87	3,932,684.27	47,597.60
July	3,285,119.20	77,367.60	3,207,751.60	3,100,322.88	107,428.72
August	1,919,106.60	107,870.77	1,811,235.83	1,735,450.54	75,785.29
September	468,436.43	-----	468,436.43	239,822.53	228,613.90
October	992,577.11	-----	992,577.11	924,213.01	68,364.10
November	3,604,126.00	-----	3,604,126.00	3,520,292.70	83,833.30
December	6,357,949.52	-----	6,357,949.52	6,215,026.34	142,923.18
January, 1935	8,263,342.53	-----	8,263,342.53	8,046,738.31	216,604.22
February	7,255,603.62	-----	7,255,603.62	7,044,457.56	211,146.06
March	3,201,948.35	-----	3,201,948.35	3,088,337.69	113,610.66
April	3,476,007.58	-----	3,476,007.58	3,356,134.55	119,873.03
May	3,571,874.04	-----	3,581,874.04	3,413,969.33	167,904.71
June	3,085,450.20	-----	3,085,450.20	2,967,906.64	117,543.56

persons during the corresponding week in February. From the second week in April to the last week in June, the number of persons employed ranged from 40,080 to 48,437.

Man Hours and Earnings by Type of Project. Approximately 82 per cent of the \$50,603,281.10 expended for work relief wages and salaries under the Initial Work Division and Revised Work Relief Programs represented the earnings or wages of persons employed on public property projects (Table 9). Wages paid to persons employed on streets and highways amounted to nearly \$11,500,000 while more than \$6,800,000 was paid to persons engaged in the construction and repair of public buildings.

Wages paid to persons on other types of manual projects included \$504,142.65 for the production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed, \$70,349.94 for tool and equipment maintenance, and \$49,666.90 to provide housing. Wages paid to persons employed on the various types of non-manual and professional projects amounted to \$16,846.49 for planning; \$6,729,202.41 for education, arts, and research; and \$1,990,500.31 for public welfare, health, and recreation.

The total number of man hours of employment provided by the two Programs amounted to 84,858,125 (Table 10). Manual projects comprised the larger part of the Programs, public property projects supplying 71,860,009 man hours. The production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed provided 1,025,907 man hours, while tool and equipment projects provided an additional 110,232. Total man hours provided by housing projects amounted to only 90,686.

Of the professional and non-manual projects, - public education, arts, and research aggregated 8,542,303 man hours, and public welfare, health, and recreation 3,208,545 man hours. Planning projects were few in number and provided only 20,443 man hours of employment.

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS, PERSONS WORKING,
MAN HOURS AND EARNINGS, BY WEEKS
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Week Ending		Number of Active Projects	Persons Working	Man Hours	Earnings
April	5	1,342	48,872	616,618	\$ 380,637.00
"	12	2,239	81,157	1,730,044	1,061,776.13
"	19	2,627	97,209	2,134,012	1,282,534.20
"	26	2,686	104,183	2,313,406	1,391,923.32
May	3	2,022	74,457	1,072,596	624,853.75
"	10	1,777	57,850	1,259,569	740,103.67
"	17	2,088	73,991	1,625,417	964,635.18
"	24	2,194	76,686	1,733,062	1,019,012.70
"	31	1,909	66,526	1,410,810	860,826.70
June	7	1,940	69,215	1,563,890	952,991.49
"	14	1,964	70,593	1,626,317	988,995.67
"	21	1,836	67,514	1,486,123	914,538.36
"	28	1,586	57,461	1,263,432	775,108.31
July	5	1,323	52,465	1,135,099	698,627.75
"	12	1,434	55,924	1,273,867	783,218.15
"	19	1,398	54,467	1,268,046	777,211.23
"	26	1,279	52,906	1,231,786	757,846.03
August	2	1,127	47,845	1,101,818	684,186.33
"	9	904	39,935	921,502	574,354.79
"	16	735	30,251	674,810	430,464.18
"	23	340	14,772	276,877	181,275.30
"	30	101	4,351	102,969	66,017.32
September	6	94	3,086	77,928	51,003.63
"	13	96	2,531	71,490	46,584.58
"	20	93	2,751	75,823	49,032.57
"	27	95	2,771	68,933	48,976.96
"	29*	83	1,450	15,814	9,815.70
October	6	398	3,461	105,092	57,481.78
"	13	606	8,304	229,263	131,872.33
"	20	929	16,030	455,278	256,933.25
"	27	1,191	26,483	710,405	400,673.53
November	3	1,361	34,932	958,879	539,771.04
"	10	1,558	43,128	1,177,167	656,063.54
"	17	1,714	50,778	1,392,684	791,998.45
"	24	1,971	62,369	1,652,777	937,855.30

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS, PERSONS WORKING,
MAN HOURS AND EARNINGS, BY WEEKS
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Week Ending		Number of Active Projects	Persons Working	Man Hours	Earnings
December	1	2,167	67,540	1,416,532	\$ 826,794.46
"	8	2,477	76,664	2,178,954	1,250,725.04
"	15	2,391	81,790	2,218,768	1,287,927.37
"	22	2,971	90,704	2,293,280	1,342,932.81
"	29	2,969	91,960	2,043,696	1,206,884.60
January	5	2,806	95,604	2,293,590	1,360,935.27
"	12	2,876	100,832	2,612,614	1,550,513.70
"	19	2,932	105,709	2,693,661	1,600,268.53
"	26	2,991	105,364	2,216,933	1,346,521.70
February	2	2,915	106,656	2,730,353	1,621,121.05
"	9	2,865	104,606	2,535,302	1,531,135.04
"	16	2,711	105,156	2,630,094	1,584,030.00
"	23	2,410	91,137	2,295,228	1,362,848.42
March	2	2,585	72,194	1,695,010	1,024,468.30
"	9	1,519	31,162	805,626	493,479.12
"	16	761	25,166	639,401	409,563.05
"	23	914	24,707	660,445	416,267.46
"	30	1,161	31,836	880,622	537,539.37
April	6	1,215	34,311	988,788	590,209.16
"	13	1,402	42,465	956,456	579,418.91
"	20	1,474	46,979	1,299,713	762,932.96
"	27	1,476	48,437	1,424,466	831,180.59
May	4	1,394	45,358	1,136,734	673,815.73
"	11	1,375	46,875	1,160,717	685,556.73
"	18	1,269	43,911	1,204,605	703,689.39
"	25	1,212	43,068	1,256,007	734,442.35
June	1	1,185	40,080	996,362	589,305.36
"	8	1,153	42,582	1,220,873	717,717.41
"	15	1,184	42,592	1,229,736	719,675.53
"	22	1,174	41,668	1,115,214	660,032.89
"	29	1,175	41,446	1,214,742	712,098.58

* Two-day adjustment period.

A graphic presentation of the number of man hours provided under the Revised Work Relief Program is shown by types of projects in Charts 5, 6, and 7.

Accomplishments. From April, 1934 to June, 1935, a total of 9,632 projects of various types were approved by the State Works Division (Table 8). Of this number, 9,174 were started and 4,369 physically completed. A number of those not completed by Work Division funds were completed by the local governments sponsoring the projects. Others were transferred to the Works Progress Administration. The thousands of miles of roads constructed, the numerous school buildings erected, and the various other types of public buildings **constructed** have all added to our State and National wealth. Hundreds of other projects have ensured better health and better living conditions. Research projects have brought to light many valuable facts, while new avenues of culture and self-expression have been provided through art and music.

The history of the Work Division has been written in roads and public buildings; in better health and improved morale; and in a thousand other social, educational, and material values. It has been an attempt to give the unemployed citizen that for which he has been asking -- "not charity, but jobs."

TABLE '8

SUMMARY HISTORY OF INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
APRIL, 1934 - June, 1935

Initial Work Division Program
April 1, 1934 - September 30, 1934

C.W.A. Projects Transferred to Work Division	3,637
C.W.A. Projects Completed	2,314
C.W.A. Projects Incomplete	1,323
New Projects Approved	792
New Projects Started	626
New Projects Completed	404
New Projects Incomplete	222

Revised Work Relief Program
October 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935

Projects Approved	5,203
Projects Started	4,911
Projects Completed	1,651
Projects Incomplete	3,260

TABLE 9
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Total	Initial W.D. Program	Revised W.R. Program
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	\$ 50,603,281.10	\$ 17,116,551.00	\$ 33,486,730.10
PLANNING - TOTAL	16,846.49	8,055.14	8,791.35
PUBLIC PROPERTY - TOTAL	41,242,572.40	14,089,500.64	27,153,071.76
Roads, Streets, etc. -			
New Construction	6,084,466.44	1,886,914.35	4,197,552.09
Repair and Maintenance	5,366,401.10	2,087,238.07	3,279,163.03
Public Buildings -			
New Construction	1,563,451.51	880,738.48	682,713.03
Repair and Maintenance	5,330,843.63	1,423,105.29	3,907,738.34
Bridges and Grade Cross-			
ings - New Construction	177,880.09	61,485.52	116,394.57
Repair and Maintenance	214,639.47	105,702.03	108,937.44
Sewers and Sanitation -			
New Construction	5,763,886.02	1,818,155.19	3,945,730.83
Repair and Maintenance	399,270.83	102,076.19	297,194.69
Public Utilities -			
New Construction	1,398,554.44	521,511.96	877,042.48
Repair and Maintenance	373,615.75	69,897.31	308,718.44
Recreational Facilities -			
New Construction	3,273,185.78	1,189,520.49	2,083,665.29
Repair and Maintenance	581,876.55	152,899.00	428,977.55
Waterways and Flood Control -			
New Construction	2,407,508.01	562,961.30	1,844,546.71
Repair and Maintenance	1,039,276.53	455,807.74	583,468.79
Landscaping and Grading	5,327,576.70	1,776,712.18	3,550,864.52
Conservation	179,500.46	18,302.47	161,197.99
Eradication and Control			
of Disease	8,610.07	-----	8,610.07
Eradication and Control			
of Pests	195,285.19	868.24	194,416.95
All Other	1,551,743.78	975,604.83	576,138.95

TABLE 9 (Continued)

WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Total	Initial W.D. Program	Revised W.R. Program
HOUSING - TOTAL	\$ 49,666.90	\$ 42,551.00	\$ 7,115.90
PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS FOR UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	504,142.65	41,537.53	462,605.12
Clothing	331,080.22	35,426.12	295,654.10
Food	25,644.52	-----	25,644.52
Fuel	11,531.30	97.50	11,433.80
Gardens	11,936.84	5,194.64	6,742.20
Household Goods	123,949.77	819.27	123,130.50
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH, AND RECREATION - TOTAL	1,990,500.31	747,959.03	1,242,541.28
Nursing	7,249.43	7,249.43	-----
Nutrition	35,218.49	19,129.42	16,089.07
Public Health Campaigns	261,426.49	191,858.72	69,567.77
Public Recreation	38,144.91	34,303.39	3,841.52
Safety Campaigns and Traffic Control	65,817.35	52,984.75	12,832.60
Employment Service	1,082,259.33	316,634.31	765,625.02
All Other	500,384.31	125,799.01	374,585.30
PUBLIC EDUCATION, ARTS, AND RESEARCH - TOTAL	6,729,202.41	2,175,066.48	4,554,135.93
Education	609,235.48	546,429.36	62,806.12
Research & Special Surveys	4,246,814.37	1,453,712.56	2,793,101.81
Public Works	25,105.87	2,240.92	22,864.95
Records & Clerical Work	1,426,787.70	54,321.13	1,372,466.57
Music	286,608.73	55,846.67	230,762.06
Dramatic Activities	357.70	-----	357.70
Library and Museum	90,363.64	18,586.92	71,776.72
All Other	43,928.92	43,928.92	-----
TOOL AND SUNDRY EQUIPMENT - TOTAL	70,349.94	11,881.18	58,468.76

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Total	Initial Work Division Program	Revised Work Relief Program
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	84,858,125	28,132,058	56,726,067
PLANNING - TOTAL	20,443	9,660	10,783
PUBLIC PROPERTY - TOTAL	71,860,009	24,198,602	47,661,407
Roads, Streets, etc. -			
New Construction	11,379,481	3,501,146	7,878,335
Repair and Maintenance	9,875,488	3,801,121	6,074,367
Public Buildings -			
New Construction	2,185,348	1,219,894	965,454
Repair and Maintenance	7,077,130	1,865,990	5,211,140
Bridges and Grade Cross-			
ings - New Construction	314,091	107,974	206,117
Repair and Maintenance	291,794	142,394	149,400
Sewers and Sanitation -			
New Construction	10,488,105	3,250,886	7,237,219
Repair and Maintenance	719,501	182,513	536,988
Public Utilities -			
New Construction	2,569,703	949,738	1,619,965
Repair and Maintenance	691,192	124,977	566,215
Recreational Facilities -			
New Construction	6,044,064	2,166,265	3,877,799
Repair and Maintenance	977,619	254,851	722,768
Waterways & Flood Control -			
New Construction	4,514,820	1,044,563	3,470,257
Repair and Maintenance	1,848,059	800,436	1,047,623
Landscaping and Grading	9,622,541	3,176,785	6,445,756
Conservation	346,603	34,613	311,990

TABLE 10 (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Total	Initial Work Division Program	Revised Work Relief Program
Eradication and Control of Disease	16,336	-----	16,336
Eradication and Control of Pests	377,628	1,642	375,986
All Other	2,520,506	1,572,814	947,692
HOUSING - TOTAL	90,686	77,491	13,195
PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS FOR UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	1,025,907	84,923	940,984
Clothing	708,099	74,124	633,975
Food	46,079	-----	46,079
Fuel	22,059	185	21,874
Gardens	21,201	9,122	12,079
Household Goods	228,469	1,492	226,977
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH, AND RECREATION - TOTAL	3,208,545	1,071,584	2,136,961
Nursing	11,882	11,882	
Nutrition	66,963	36,177	30,786
Public Health Campaigns	460,453	336,920	123,533
Public Recreation	56,055	50,349	5,706
Safety Campaigns and Traffic Control	69,108	55,432	13,676
Employment Service	1,911,893	518,968	1,392,925
All Other	632,191	61,856	570,335
PUBLIC EDUCATION, ARTS, AND RESEARCH - TOTAL	8,542,303	2,671,542	5,870,761
Education	811,188	726,166	85,022
Research & Special Surveys	5,091,531	1,722,399	3,369,132
Public Works	28,101	2,476	25,625
Records & Clerical Work	2,127,322	79,731	2,047,591
Music	288,863	55,475	233,388
Dramatic Activities	748		748
Library and Museum	136,950	27,695	109,255
All Other	57,600	57,600	
TOOL AND SUNDRY EQUIPMENT - TOTAL	110,232	18,256	91,976

Federal Classification of Projects

The outline presented below lists the eight fields of activity within which all projects fall.

A. Planning

Includes all "projects to provide projects" such as plans for municipal improvements, plans for park developments, etc.

B. Public Property

Includes the improvement and construction of streets and highways, bridges, public buildings, sewers, disposal plants, public utilities, water-ways, recreational facilities, etc. It also includes landscaping, grading, conservation, and the eradication of pests and disease bearers.

C. Housing

Includes the demolition of useless or condemned structures, construction and improvement of transient shelters, slum clearance, etc.

D. Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by the Unemployed

Includes the production and distribution of household furnishings, foods, fuel, and clothing. Also the repair of shoes and the supervision of thrift gardens.

E. Public Welfare, Health, and Recreation

Includes employment service, nutrition, nursing, health and safety campaigns, and recreation.

F. Public Education, Arts, and Research

Includes musical and dramatic activities, public works of art, library and museum extension, recreational supervision, records and surveys, the collecting of data for educational purposes, and scientific, social, and economic research.

G. Administrative

Includes all necessary administrative projects including safety and inspection.

H. Tool and Sundry Equipment

Includes construction and repair of tools and equipment.

SECTION 5 - WOMEN'S WORK

Organizational History. On April 1, 1934, the Department of Women's Work of the Pennsylvania C.W.A. became a department of the new State W. D., with the former Assistant Director as the acting head. Other members of the original staff to be retained included three field representatives in charge of file projects for the National Reemployment Service and a nutritionist in charge of visiting housekeeper projects.

Throughout the first phase of the W. D. Program and until January, 1935, the activities of the Department were primarily concerned with (1) stimulating local projects to employ women, (2) assisting in the organization of the Emergency Education Program, (3) supervising projects which relieved the burden of clerical work in National and State Employment Offices, (4) maintaining a nutrition service for the S.E.R.B., and (5) supplying an administrative staff and supervision for the Women's Readjustment Camp launched at Arcola in the summer of 1934.

In January, 1935, the Women's Work Division was reorganized in accord with general changes of program. The Nutrition Service became an administrative department of the S.E.R.A. Relief Division, while the Commodity Production Program, formerly operated by the Distribution Department, became the chief responsibility of the Women's Division. The activities of the Production Program are described and illustrated in Part II, Section 4.

Nutrition Service. The Nutrition Program was first sponsored as a work project by the Department of Welfare, April 1, 1934. The project was closed May 1, 1935 and the work transferred to the S.E.R.A. Relief Division administrative staff.

The chief activity of the Nutrition Service was the operation of a visiting housekeeper service in 13 counties. Up to January 1, 1935, service had been given by 20 nutrition workers under 4 supervisors to 720 homes, while 462 group meetings had been held with a total attendance of 4,141. After January 1, the service was expanded by the addition of one supervisor, 4 nutritionists, and 2 aides. In the succeeding four months, 3,147 homes were visited and 586 group meetings were held with an average attendance of fifteen to thirty women. The nature and extent of this service is shown by the chart on page 225.

School Lunches. Another activity of the Women's Work Department was the school lunch program, sponsored by the Buhl Foundation. This project provided lunches for school children in six schools in Farrell, Mercer County, where the Buhl Foundation is located. Twenty women from the relief rolls were employed to prepare and serve the lunches. Food and facilities for serving it were provided by the Buhl Foundation. An average of 832 children were fed weekly from February 8, 1935, until the schools closed on May 17, 1935.

The Women's Adjustment Camp at Arcola. This camp was operated for four months in the summer of 1934, and was reopened in June, 1935, for a similar period. A program of Vocational Counseling, Study, Recreation, and Youth Leadership Training is offered under the supervision of the Emergency Education Department. The Women's Work Department supplies the business administrative staff, food, building repairs, and camp supplies.

During the summer of 1934 the Camp accommodated a constant population of about 70 women, each remaining for a period of six weeks. Approximately 300 women were cared for the first season. The campers, who

are drawn from relief rolls in Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester counties, are between the ages of 18 and 25. Most of them have never been regularly employed.

The educational staff for the summer of 1934 numbered six and the administrative staff seven persons. The cost to the Work Division was approximately \$10,000. It is estimated that this will be doubled during the present season.

The Childrens' Day Camps in Luzerne County. This project was designed to serve all children in the County between the ages of 11 and 18. Counselors eligible for direct relief are employed. These camps are in the heart of the anthracite coal region where educational and recreational activities are at a low ebb during the summer season.

The Pottsville Negro Community Center. One particularly noteworthy project which the Women's Work Department furthered was that of the Pottsville Negro Community Center. The success of this project has been remarkable and its implications are far-reaching.

The foundation for a Negro Community Center in Pottsville was laid by the Pottsville Inter-racial Relations Committee. This Committee secured the services of a very able Negro leader, who made a survey of the colored population of Pottsville and who afterwards directed the project.

The Negro Community Center, started in April, 1934, under the supervision of the Emergency Education Department, expanded rapidly. A year later it embraced a multitude of activities and was reaching one-half the negro population of Pottsville. The various classes and recreational activities were being carried on in three different buildings and a Negro social center was urgently needed. A suitable building was rent-

ed by the Inter-racial Committee and the Women's Work Department cooperated in renovating and furnishing this. The new Center was formally dedicated June 16, 1935.

The Pottsville Negro Community Center promises to survive the Relief Program and to become a permanent institution in the anthracite region.

Filing Project - N. R. S. This was a State-wide project lasting from April 1 to August 1, 1934. The purpose was to obtain accurate classification of all women registered for employment. It was found that while nine out of ten women had registered as housewives, many had specific training. Where information was incomplete or cards not properly filled out, registrants were called in to be re-interviewed.

Only three women were employed on this project but it proved to be of great value. These women moved from one employment office to another supervising the work of revision until the whole State was covered.

SECTION 6 - SAFETY AND COMPENSATION

Safety Program. Until January 15, 1935, the prevention of accidents on jobs conducted by the State Emergency Relief Board was the responsibility of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry. The Safety Director of the Department was made Safety Director of the State Emergency Relief Board and given seven district supervisors and a staff of forty safety inspectors.

On January 15, 1935, the Safety Section was reorganized and a Chief Safety Inspector appointed who was directly responsible to the State Work Director. Thirty-six Safety Inspectors reported to him. This section functioned through the Work Division Engineering Department.

It was the Administration's objective to make the Safety work a definite part of the Work Program by means of rigid inspection and promotion of educational activities. Periodic inspections were made of work projects, transient shelters, camps, and administrative offices. Safety meetings in which supervisors and workmen participated became a part of each project. It was felt that by establishing the section within the Work Division organization, better cooperation could be secured. The correctness of this was proved by an appreciable decrease in the number of accidents.

The inspection work of this Department was based on the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Labor and Industry and supplementary standards created by the Work Division Safety Section. The Safety Inspectors were empowered to remove men from localities where safety violations were occurring until such violations were corrected. Foremen who repeatedly violated the Safety Rules and Regulations or failed to cooperate with the Safety Section were released. Workmen persistently refusing

to follow the advice of the Safety Department were also dismissed.

The educational campaign consisted of bulletins in which surveys of accidents and methods of preventing them were presented. Posters illustrating safe working practices were prepared and posted on every project. Every effort was made to establish the value of safe working practices. A procedure of accident analysis was developed and each accident was studied both by the members of the Safety Department and members of the local supervisory personnel with the idea of preventing re-occurrence. The result of the accident analysis made itself felt at once, as many valuable suggestions were made by foremen and workmen.

It was found necessary to renew the first aid training courses held under the C.W.A. Program. Courses were held in practically all districts with the cooperation of the American Red Cross. The local sponsors were to furnish all first aid equipment. Where they were financially unable to do so, the equipment was furnished by the State Emergency Relief Board.

Workmen's Compensation. Compensation insurance coverage was afforded to all State Emergency Relief Work employees under Act No. 328 of the Special Sessions of 1933. The above Act was an amendment to the regular Compensation Act of 1915. The Act of 1933 provided no compensation for the first 26 weeks of disability except in case of loss of members or of death. During this 26 week period the injured are returned to direct relief in cases where they are entitled to it. Medical service for the first 30 days of disability is provided as under the regular Compensation Act. The provisions governing the payment of compensation under the Act of 1933 are the same as that provided by the Act of 1915.

The reason for the passage of this Special Act was the high

cost of insurance. Private insurers were charging \$1.00 per week per person for compensation coverage for relief workers, and municipalities and local sub-divisions were unable to meet this charge. This Act limited the rate to 25 cents per week per man. The Insurance Commissioner was given power to adjust this rate from time to time.

Upon the inception of the Work Relief Program on April 5, 1934, the State Emergency Relief Board took out a blanket compensation policy covering work relief employees and deducted the premium for insurance from the Work Relief fund before any allocations were made. This was done because the local sponsors were not in a financial condition to carry their own compensation insurance.

Since April 5, 1934, over 20,000 accidents have been reported. These have resulted in a medical expenditure to date of \$112,422.37. Table 11 on page 60 shows the number of lost time and fatal accidents. Frequency rates and severity rates are shown on Charts 9 and 10 on pages 61 and 63, respectively.

TABLE 11

SUMMARY OF LOST TIME INJURIES AND FATALITIES
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Cause	Total	Number of Lost Time Injuries	Number of Fatalities
TOTAL	5,166	5,145	21
Machinery	103	103	--
Vehicles	214	212	2
Explosives	12	11	1
Electricity, fire and hot substances	170	169	1
Poisons and corrosive substances	138	138	--
Falls of persons	353	351	2
Stepping, striking against objects	708	707	1
Falling objects	623	612	11
Flying objects (stone spawls, steel splinters, etc.)*	217	217	--
Handling objects	1,352	1,352	--
Hand tools	1,188	1,188	--
Animals	9	9	--
Miscellaneous	79	76	3
Infections (included in above items)	162	162	--
Eye injuries (included in above items)*	159	159	--

* In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, these classifications were added on January 1, 1935.

PART II
THE PROJECTS

PART II
THE PROJECTS

SECTION 1 - PLANNING PROJECTS

Definition of Planning Projects. Planning projects, bearing the code letter "A" in the Federal classification system, are defined as projects concerned with the planning and preparation of work projects. Under this definition, only three projects in operation during the period of the two Work Division Programs of 1934-1935 can be placed in the planning category and these involved only 20,443 man hours out of a total for both Programs of nearly 85,000,000.

Each of these three projects was set up in preparation for proposed public improvements and construction. In Berks County, the planning project provided a complete topographical survey and plans for a new park in the City of Reading. In Allegheny and Lawrence counties, the work consisted of office engineering and architectural planning in connection with proposed construction in those areas.

Municipal Planning. Turning from the three "projects to plan projects," it is interesting to note a much larger group which may be characterized as essentially planning projects, although none of them was designed as a forerunner of specific Work Division undertakings.

The projects referred to were sponsored in some instances by municipal planning bodies. Others provided data which can be utilized in the future by officials seeking to plan civic improvements, even though more immediate objectives led to the launching of the work. A list of 83 planning projects of this type, varying from traffic surveys to the completion of detailed municipal block maps, is given in Appendix A.

In view of the importance of this phase of Pennsylvania's work relief activities, an importance greatly exceeding the cost, it has been felt worth while to include here a discussion of research projects related to planning, condensed from a recent address by the Director of the Engineering Department.

PENNSYLVANIA WORK DIVISION PLANNING

(Condensed from an address delivered by Mr. E. R. Young, Director of the Engineering Department, Work Division, State Emergency Relief Administration, before the Pennsylvania Association of Planning Commissioners, June 15, 1935)

When Civil Works Administration ended and the Work Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration took up the job of Work Relief, a new form for applications for projects was placed in service. One of the questions asked of the State Administration by the F.E.R.A. was: "Is this project consistent with the recognized plan covering this field of activity?" Failing to find anyone else to answer the question, I answered "yes" and signed my name on nearly 5,000 applications for projects which were operated last summer. I know of no recognized plan excepting that of common sense and I felt no hesitancy in thus recommending projects, especially since the rules of eligibility for any project theoretically eliminated those which might not conform to good engineering practice and, of course, good planning presupposes good engineering practice.

I have wondered many times since April of 1934 whether all of the projects upon which Work Division funds were expended did agree with a recognized plan. It is true, to be eligible, they all had to show worth while objectives, but I wonder whether some of them have not entailed work which will measurably disagree with the programs that proper municipal planning will surely develop. Experience has shown

that municipal planning calls, quite often, for the abandoning of structures or improvements which were once looked upon as the last word in design and convenience. It may be that a number of Work Division Projects will not stand up when planning becomes truly effective in the communities concerned.

That municipal planning is entirely lacking in most of the boroughs and quite a few cities of Pennsylvania is indicated by the changes in project design or location, the abandonment of parts or entire projects, and other shifts in plans which reach the Work Division office almost daily. Moreover, a survey of current projects which relate to planning serves further to emphasize the striking need of that function. Fully 75 per cent of the projects which may be considered as coming within the planning field have actually been research projects set up to obtain the preliminary data upon which "planning" must be based; without which "planning" would not get beyond the discussion stage.

Of 83 such projects (listed in Appendix A pp. 239-246 of this report) two were boundary surveys - the direct result of an attempt to formulate a city plan and of the discovery that a foundation map showing the outlines of the city was necessary. Twenty-seven projects were devoted to coordinating data on physical features of the municipalities or to surveys intended to complete municipal maps. Only 16 of the 83 projects were definitely set up to inaugurate or continue the work of municipal planners. Eight others were incidental to planning, with such immediate objectives as the accurate location of old sewer lines or a tally of traffic passing a busy intersection. The remaining thirty projects consisted of real property surveys, whose primary purpose was to furnish information upon which to base requests for Federal Housing Administra-

tion loans, but which will, nevertheless, be of real value to planning groups.

I have distinguished between five very general types of projects. The division is intended only to show, not how much, but actually how little, use has been made of F.E.R.A. work funds to further planning and all that pertains to the subject. Probably only the 16 projects definitely set up for the purpose will contribute materially to city planning at the present time. The findings of other projects may be used eventually but the fact remains that of the several hundred thousand dollars expended on so-called planning projects, less than half has been spent on real city planning work and less than one-third has been spent in communities outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The only conclusions that can be drawn are: (1) that all basic data are on hand or (2) that full advantage has not been taken of available funds. I rather think the latter conclusion is correct.

Turning to specific undertakings, we find the Planning Commissions of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia sponsoring projects for the advancement of work already well begun. Two surveys in Pittsburgh, representing extremes in the province of municipal planning, are illustrative. One is a project to complete the city block maps. The other project, a study of air pollution and the effect of various kinds of dust on the human lung, undoubtedly will serve as the basis for planning smoke nuisance elimination.

Additional projects initiated by the Pittsburgh city planners include a survey of transportation, covering the operating, financial, and economic phases of the problem; a project to reduce maps of adjacent areas in the Commission's territory to a common scale, as well as to complete such maps as necessary; another project to make a topographical

survey of unmapped outlying areas; a recreational development project; a park development project; a real property inventory; a utilities mapping project; a traffic survey; and, incidentally, a project to coordinate the many individual projects.

Philadelphia's City Planning Commission sponsored a multiple project which, in its entirety, represents the most ambitious undertaking of this kind in the State. Started under C.W.A., the objectives of the work under the Revised Work Relief Program have included preparation of a Master Transport Plan; a study of economic uses of land; a study of recreational areas; a study of the problem of garbage collection and disposal; a study of commercial trends; establishment of a consistent building code; continuation of studies for condemnation, completion of block plans and lot surveys; and studies of housing, tax delinquency, and other real estate problems.

The Fairmount Park Commission in Philadelphia sponsored projects to strengthen its already extensive plans for recreational improvement, and such municipal departments as Engineering and Water were enabled to collect valuable data on sewage disposal, traffic flow, and location of mains, valves, and hydrants.

Projects outside the two metropolitan areas of the State were smaller in size but no less important. Borough projects paved the way for park development, comprehensive sewerage systems, traffic control, borough zoning, et cetera.

Traffic - a perennial problem, never solved but always requiring attention - was thoroughly surveyed in such cities as Easton, Coatesville, Harrisburg, and Butler as well as in two entire counties, Washington and Beaver. Sanitary difficulties were checked up in Connellsville. Harrisburg's Planning Commission gathered data on its

territory beyond city limits. Easton authorities sponsored a thorough survey of buildings for the benefit of all city departments. Pottsville undertook the ground work for arranging a new traffic outlet. Allentown completed engineering work for a park extension, and Lancaster and Coatesville completed detailed city maps for the first time.

Despite these projects - and I have only mentioned some of the more outstanding ones - it would be unsafe to conclude that municipal planning work in Pennsylvania has reached an advanced stage and that we need only await funds to translate the plans into action. On the contrary, I must reiterate my belief that we have only begun to scratch the surface, although the planning projects of the Work Program have gone far toward demonstrating the work which must be done.

SECTION 2 - PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS

Classifications. Under the broad heading "Construction, Repair and Improvement of Public Property" fall most of the work relief projects undertaken in Pennsylvania. In terms of man hours worked, 86 per cent of the entire program from April 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935, belongs in this category.

For purposes of description, all public property projects have been classified in accordance with the nature and purpose of the work undertaken and will be discussed in subsequent pages under the following ten topic heads.

1. Streets and Highways - including roads, paths, trails, bridges, culverts, etc.
2. Public Buildings - including municipal halls, schools, and hospitals.
3. Sewers and Sanitation - including sewerage systems, disposal plants, etc.
4. Public Utilities - including power plants, water works, storage dams, and reservoirs.
5. Recreation Facilities - including playgrounds, athletic fields, stadia, recreation centers, and swimming pools.
6. Waterways and Flood Control - including levees, dikes, retaining walls, stream widening, etc.
7. Landscaping and Grading - including parks, school grounds, and airports.
8. Conservation - including fish hatcheries, game preserves, and stream improvement.
9. Eradication and Control of Pests - including destruction of gypsy moth and mosquito breeding places.
10. Miscellaneous - including projects ranging from E.R.A. office repairs to the construction of a three-and-one-half-ton calculating machine.

In general the classifications listed follow the order of the Federal code numbers for distinguishing "B," or public property projects. The chief exception is the inclusion of bridges (B5 and B6) with street and highway projects (B1 and B2). A summary tabulation of the man hours worked and wages paid on all public property is given in Table 12.

TABLE 12*

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MAN HOURS WORKED AND AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID
ON PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours Worked		Amount of Wages Paid
	Number	Per Cent	
TOTAL	71,860,009	100.0	\$ 41,242,572.40
Streets and Hiways	21,860,354	30.4	11,843,387.10
Public Buildings	9,262,478	12.9	6,894,295.14
Sewers and Sanitation	11,207,606	15.6	6,163,156.90
Public Utilities	3,260,895	4.5	1,777,170.19
Recreation Facilities	7,021,683	9.8	3,855,062.33
Waterways and Flood Control	6,362,879	8.9	3,446,784.54
Landscaping and Grading	9,622,541	13.4	5,327,576.70
Conservation	346,603	0.5	179,500.46
Eradication and Control of Pests	393,964	0.5	203,895.26
Miscellaneous	2,520,506	3.5	1,551,743.78

Owing to changes in the sub-classifications of certain projects when the Revised Work Relief Program was launched in October, 1934, no tabulation of man hours and wage costs for both programs has been attempted, except in the main categories shown above. Supplementary information concerning man hours worked on specific types of projects is given, for the period of the Revised Work Relief Program only, in Appendix Table II.

* See also Tables 9 and 10.

1. STREETS AND HIGHWAYS

Road Statistics. Laid end to end, the roads, streets, and highways constructed and improved under Pennsylvania's two Work Division Programs would extend from Harrisburg to Key West, Florida, with several miles to spare.

Approximately 1,449 miles of thoroughfares were affected by the 2,035 street and highway projects which had been completed or were within 10 per cent of completion on July 1, 1935. The jobs ranged from repairing a cobblestoned alley to building a forty-foot paved highway across open country. New construction alone totaled 509.9 miles, with macadam roads and streets accounting for 452.0 miles; brick roads and streets, 37.4 miles; cobbled roads and streets, 15.2 miles; and concrete roads and streets, 5.3 miles. Repairs and improvements to 939.1 miles of existing streets and roads involved the grading of 562.7 miles of dirt roads and the resurfacing (largely with macadam) of 376.4 miles of highways and streets.

It should be noted that the above figures do not include many additional miles of road work on projects which were less than 90 per cent complete at the end of the period covered by this report, nor do they include work done on C.W.A. projects which were 20 per cent or more complete at the time of their transfer to the Work Division.

Bridges and Culverts. In connection with road building or as separate undertakings, 268 bridges were built or improved under the two Work Division Programs. Frequently small streams were effectively bridged by means of culverts. The number of completed projects involving culvert construction was 1,005. Only one grade crossing elimination project was completed, making a total of 1,274 projects closely allied to street and highway im-

provement.

Man Hours and Wages. The 21,860,854 man hours worked on street, highway, bridge, and culvert projects constituted approximately 30 per cent of all public property work undertaken between April 1, 1934 and July 1, 1935 (Table 13). Wages and salaries on these projects (nearly all representing Work Division expenditures, since local governments supplied materials) totaled \$11,843,387.10. As shown in the following breakdown, the great bulk of both the labor and the financial investment went into actual construction and reconstruction of streets and highways.

	<u>Man Hours</u>	<u>Wages</u>
Streets and Highways - Total	21,254,969	\$ 11,450,867.54
New Construction	11,379,481	6,084,466.44
Reconstruction or improvement	9,875,488	5,366,401.10
Bridges, Culverts, etc. - Total	605,885	392,519.56
New Construction	314,091	177,880.09
Reconstruction or improvement	291,794	214,639.47
Grand Total	21,860,854	11,843,387.10
New Construction	11,693,572	6,262,346.53
Reconstruction or improvement	10,167,282	5,581,040.57

Typical Projects. The photographs and descriptions which follow illustrate the nature of the work involved in several highway and bridge projects, selected by the Engineering Department as typical of this field.

Ohio River Boulevard

The Ohio River Boulevard, designed to provide a new approach to the City of Pittsburgh from the northwest, was launched as a Civil Works project in January, 1934. However, only about one per cent of the work (principally staking) was completed under C.W.A.

With the advent of the Work Division, grading operations got

under way in May but were suspended two months later in anticipation of the Revised Work Relief Program which, starting in October, carried on the greater part of the work through two major projects, each covering a distinct section of the Boulevard.

Project 02-B2-1030 (see illustration) involved the construction of a 40 foot paved roadway in an 80 foot right of way between the edge of the city and Sewickley Borough - a distance of approximately 7,550 feet. The plans of the county engineers provided for utilization of the abandoned roadbed of the old Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, creating a direct route to Sewickley on a flat grade and permitting the by-passing of a heavy traffic center and a hazardous hill and curves. The project included grading, drainage, curbs, sidewalks, walls, rip-rap, and barriers - everything but the actual placing of paving, which was done under contract. Statistics for the completed work, as of March 29, 1935, follow:

Starting date	Jan. 4, 1934
Completion date	Mar. 29, 1934
Length of roadway	7,550 feet
Excavation	84,000 cubic yards
Concrete (retaining & head walls)	2,500 cubic yards
Drainage pipe - reinforced concrete	3,600 feet
Drainage pipe - terra cotta	6,000 feet
Curb and gutter - concrete	780 feet
Stone-paved gutters (5 feet wide)	150 feet
Manholes & inlets	32
Sandstone curb	550 feet
Rip-rapped slopes	5,210 square yards
Total costs	\$179,500
C.W.A.-W.D. costs	93,273
County costs	86,227

Starting in May, Project 02-B1-1339 called for the extension of the Boulevard for an additional 7,700 feet from Sewickley to Edgeworth. When work stopped on July 19th, due to curtailed funds, the Local

Work Division reported the completion of 5,205 feet of roadway, ready for paving. It is hoped to continue this project under the Works Progress Administration.

Frankstown Township Bridge

Frankstown Township, in Blair County, had an opportunity to buy two railroad turn-table spans, so the township sponsored a bridge-building project to utilize the spans in the construction of a bridge across the Juniata River. The new bridge, which replaced a condemned, covered structure, involved the building of a stone center pier, abutments, and wing walls, as shown in the accompanying illustrations.

The work under Project 07-B5-1088 was begun in December, 1934, and completed in four months, despite adverse weather conditions. The State Highway Department cooperated by relocating the road and paving the approaches to the bridge during the course of construction. The job, including stone masonry, steel spans, concrete deck, and concrete railing, was finished at a total cost of \$11,746, of which \$5,895 was paid by the township and \$5,851 by the Work Division.

Loyalsock Township Culvert

Of the many large culverts (or small bridges) constructed under the two Work Division Programs, the one in Loyalsock Township, Lycoming County, (Project 41-B5-1071) is typical.

The construction of this culvert on State Route 41,508 was sponsored by the township road supervisors, who supplied all materials. Undertaken in mid-winter (December 22, 1934 - February 16, 1935), the work called for the removal of an old narrow timber bridge, changes in

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the stream channel, construction of abutments, the pouring of the slab, and the grading of road approaches on either side. Thirty-four men were employed on the job for a total of 4,800 man hours. Other project statistics follow:

Width of culvert	17 feet
Length of culvert	31 feet
Depth of culvert	4 feet
Earth & stone moved	275 yards
Concrete used	63 yards
Total cost	\$3,295
W.D. cost	2,131
Township cost	1,164

2. PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Work Undertaken. Public building projects, designated "B3" and "B4" in the Federal code, accounted for approximately 13 per cent of the total man hours worked on public property projects. New construction and reconstruction or repair of existing buildings involved 3,421 separate structures ranging from forest towers to county court houses. Borough, township, and city halls; auditoriums, community houses, and libraries were most numerous in this group. A total of 116 projects provided new or improved hospital facilities. Work connected with schools, affecting 1,338 buildings, was of the greatest importance to hard pressed school districts, particularly those in rural areas which have had difficulty in providing funds for routine purposes.

The following tabulation shows the relative amounts of new construction and reconstruction or repair work, in terms of man hours worked and wages paid during the period from April 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935.

	<u>Man Hours</u>	<u>Wages</u>
Public Buildings - Total	9,262,478	\$6,894,295.14
New Construction	2,185,348	1,563,451.51
Reconstruction	7,077,130	5,330,843.63

Analysis of School Projects. In view of the special interest attaching to school projects, a detailed analysis of this phase of Work Division activities is given below. The statistics, prepared by the Engineering Department, treat separately the 18 buildings affected by projects initiated under the Work Division and the 1,320 buildings affected by incomplete C.W.A. projects transferred at the expiration of the Civil Works Program.

School Projects Initiated Under Work Division

New School Buildings - Total	7	
Brick construction	5	
Frame construction	2	
Classrooms	40	
Auditoriums and gymnasiums	2	
Total area	68,240	square feet
Total volume	1,233,350	cubic feet
Total costs	\$ 270,230	
Additions to Existing Buildings - Total	6	
Brick construction	4	
Concrete construction	1	
Frame stucco construction	1	
Classrooms	18	
Auditorium and gymnasium	1	
Total area	27,360	square feet
Total volume	462,100	cubic feet
Total costs	\$ 155,895	
Converting Existing Building to School Use	1	
Classrooms	10	
Auditorium and gymnasium	1	
Total area	17,000	square feet
Total volume	486,000	cubic feet
Total costs	\$ 38,700	
Foundation Work For Buildings - Total	3	
For additional classroom	1	
For auditorium and gymnasium	1	
For new high school	1	
Total area of foundation work	23,660	square feet
Total costs	\$ 39,650	

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New Display Building (Frame Construction)	1	
Number of rooms	1	
Total area	2,590	square feet
Total volume	30,000	cubic feet
Total costs	\$ 1,495	

SUMMARY

Number of buildings involved	18	
Total area	138,850	square feet
Unit cost per square foot	\$ 3.64	
Total volume	2,211,450	cubic feet
Unit cost per cubic foot	\$.23	
Total costs	\$505,970	

School Projects Transferred from C.W.A. and Completed Under Work Division

New School Buildings - Total	2	
Brick construction	1	
Frame construction	1	
Classrooms	7	
Auditorium and gymnasium	1	
Total area (Work Division work only)	2,900	square feet
Total volume (Work Division work only)	45,000	cubic feet
Total costs (Work Division work only)	\$ 9,685	
Additions to Existing Buildings - Total	14	
Brick construction	14	
Classrooms	76	
Auditoriums and gymnasiums	8	
Cafeteria	1	
Total area (Work Division work only)	55,000	square feet
Total cubage (Work Division work only)	741,100	cubic feet
Total costs (Work Division work only)	\$384,800	
Foundations for Building	1	
Area (Work Division work only)	2,760	square feet
Cost (Work Division work only)	\$ 3,030	
Buildings Repaired and Improved - Total	1,303	
Painting	20,705,415	square feet
Masonry painting	733,915	square feet
Roofing	120,000	square feet
Floor finished	182,515	square feet
Plastering	26,131	square yards
Desks reconditioned	50,320	
Blackboards reconditioned	60,000	
Total costs (Work Division work only)	\$1,692,099	

SUMMARY

Number of Buildings involved	1,320
Total area (Work Division work only)	60,660 square feet
Total volume (Work Division work only)	786,100 cubic feet
Total costs (Work Division work only)	\$ 2,089,614

Typical Projects. Photographs of representative public buildings, including an addition to a school building, a reconstructed hospital, a borough, a town and a city hall, and a court house, appear on subsequent pages. The following descriptions deal with three notably successful projects.

Williamsport High School Addition

The construction of an addition to the Senior High School in Williamsport, Lycoming County, had been long overdue when the school board sponsored a project during the closing weeks of the C.W.A. Program. Since only 2 per cent of the work was completed by April 1, 1934, full credit for this project belongs to the Work Division. Completed as Project 41-B3-1017 of the Revised Work Relief Program, in May, 1935, the addition to the building is outstanding, not only for its size and beauty, but for its low unit costs, which compare favorably with those in private contract work.

The construction job involved the building of a three-story wing, with a basement storeroom. The ground floor was finished as a cafeteria and the second and third floors were divided into seven classrooms. The type of construction followed the specifications of the original building - concrete foundation, structural steel frame, brick and stone walls, and gypsum roof - fire resistant throughout. The school board furnished all materials.

The cost of the completed addition was \$162,609, of which

\$102,600 was paid by the school board and \$60,009 by the Work Division. The usable new floor area totals 30,900 square feet. Approximately 429,000 cubic feet of space are contained in the interior of the addition. Unit costs amounted to \$5.26 per square foot and \$.38 per cubic foot.

Johnstown Municipal Isolation Hospital

The old Municipal Hospital in Johnstown, Cambria County, was designated, at various times, as "a disgrace to the city" and "a potential death house due to fire hazards." The following account of its metamorphosis into a modern institution is condensed from a report by the Resident Engineer of the Local Work Division.

This project was first taken up for discussion by hospital officials and the Director and Engineer of the L.W.D. during the early summer of 1934. Inspections of the site were made from time to time so that when the question of a project to be sponsored by the City of Johnstown was finally given serious consideration, all interested persons were fully acquainted with the difficulties of the problem.

The first and natural recommendation would have been to tear down the existing structure and replace it with a new, modern one; the second, to let the old structure stand and build a new structure in the city proper on a more accessible site; the third, to encase the old building with either brick or stone and remodel the interior.

In view of the seriously strained finances of the city and its inability to provide funds beyond the amount of approximately \$15,000, it was finally decided, after many meetings and discussions, that the cost of a new building on the existing site or a new site was out of the question; thus the only alternative way was to modernize and encase

the existing structure in stone, as the most feasible method and the least expensive one to the city.

The aid of the L.W.D. was enlisted and Project 11-B4-1062, as submitted by the city, was approved. The project called for State and Federal funds to pay the entire costs of all labor and supervision. The city, on its part, provided all funds for materials and equipment. Ground was broken late in November, 1934 and under the joint direction of the Resident Engineer's Office of the L.W.D. and the City Engineer's Office of the City of Johnstown, the work was carried through and completed on the 14th of June, 1935.

While a fair idea of the work can be gained from photographs (see following pages) it is impossible to convey an adequate picture of what a hopeless, rundown, dilapidated, and wholly inadequate structure the old, so-called "Post House" was. The old building had to be set on new foundations with new floor joists; concrete floors and floor tiling had to be laid; many of the old partitions had to be torn out and new partitions put in; and the rafters and roof required stiffening and trussing. An entire new heating system, electric lighting, gas, and hot water system, together with toilets and lavatories, were installed. Other parts of the job included construction of a combination boiler house and garage, building new porches, widening windows, and re-landscaping the property.

The general excellence of workmanship on the part of stonemasons, carpenters, tile setters, and other craftsmen, was noticeable throughout. It is distinctly a credit to the L.W.D. workmen and foremen that the work was carried through with a very marked degree of efficiency and dispatch, despite the unforeseen difficulties involved in any building repair work

and the fact that the hospital was occupied by patients throughout the construction period.

The size and complexity of the undertaking are indicated in the following statistics:

Stone quarried	1,771 cubic yards
Stone veneer	523 cubic yards
Stone walls	190 cubic yards
Excavation	2,510 cubic yards
Plastering	1,395 square yards
Wood work	5,128 board feet
Painting	39,820 square feet
Tile floor	5,232 square feet
Concrete work	193 cubic yards
Brick work	28,756 bricks
Structural steel placed	3 tons
Stone base for road	993 cubic yards
Cinder road surface	483 cubic yards
Sewer relaid (20" tile culvert)	90 feet
Guard rail	2,500 feet
Total Cost	\$ 84,524
W.D. Cost	\$ 61,453
City Cost	\$ 23,071

Parkesburg Borough Hall

"Parkesburg, in festive dress, with flags everywhere, is triumphant today in the dedication of its new Municipal Building and Fire House. The town is alive with a throng of visitors, many of them former residents from a distance, home again to meet with the home folk in the town's celebration.

"At three o'clock the formal dedication of the building will start, with Burgess Levi Townsley as master of ceremonies. The exercises are expected to be held upon the grounds outside the new building. The main speaker will be General Smedley D. Butler. Other speakers will include Robert L. Johnson, Executive Director of the State Emergency Relief Board; Engineer Robert Althouse and Vernon Keech, West Chester, and a number of other Local Work Division Officials, who will be called upon as well as the Burgesses of nearby towns."

Thus, the Coatesville News of June 27, 1935, announced the completion of Project 15-B3-1035 in Parkesburg, Chester County.

Previous to the erection of its new borough hall, Parkesburg

(population 2,288) had no suitable building in which to house fire-fighting equipment or to hold meetings. Actual construction work was started under the Revised Work Relief Program, October 25, 1934 and finished March 29, 1935. The whole town cooperated in making the project possible. Sand, stone, and lumber were donated in large measure by citizens, the borough assuming the remaining material costs.

The engineering report on the structure includes these statistics:

Outside dimensions of building	35 x 102 feet
Usable area	5,320 square feet
Cubage of building	87,400 cubic feet
Earth excavation	9,765 cubic feet
Concrete	567 cubic feet
Stone gathered and placed	3,285 cubic feet
Total costs	\$ 19,505.00
W.D. costs	\$ 16,931.00
Borough costs	\$ 2,574.00
Total cost per cubic foot	.19

The completed building is described by this further item from the News:

"The new building is constructed of native stone, beautifully pointed. The front has two entrance doors which open into the apparatus room, which is floored with concrete and large enough to house the three pieces of fire apparatus, the Seagraves and United States pumps and the squad car.

"This room is large enough to seat a large body of people if the engines are moved out. The main auditorium and ball room, however, are raised about four feet above the apparatus floor. This room is finished with hardwood floor, and a stone fireplace which is a work of art. Above this is a mantel upon which are placed the silver parade trophies of the Fire Company, and indirect lighting throughout all the main rooms is furnished by handsome ceiling lamps.

"The street floor is also equipped with a dumb waiter and an office for the use of the Burgess and Fire Chief, and there are lavatories upon that floor.

"The social rooms downstairs are equipped with three

pool tables and card tables. There are also a large kitchen, with service window, a room for chemicals, and the boiler room, and lavatories.

"The borough cell room is a separate building built against the main building and can only be entered from outside. The two cells have been moved from the former Borough Hall."

3. SEWERS AND SANITATION

Work Undertaken. Next to the Streets and Highways group of projects, Sewer and Sanitation projects entailed the largest number of man hours reported for any category of public property work. More than 271 miles of storm and sanitary sewers were constructed under the 625 Work Division sewer projects which had been completed or were within 10 per cent of completion on July 1, 1935. In addition 38 sewage disposal plants and 4 garbage incinerating plants were built. These figures do not include much additional work done on incomplete projects and former C.W.A. projects which were 20 per cent or more complete at the time of their transfer to the Work Division.

In terms of man hours worked, storm sewers ranked first and sanitary sewers second among the projects undertaken. In several instances projects for sewage disposal plants and for the laying of sewer pipe were coordinated to permit the installation of complete municipal sewerage systems. Other projects included construction of culverts, manholes, and similar street drainage facilities.

The following breakdown of the man hours and wages involved in Sewer and Sanitation projects between April 1, 1934 and July 1, 1935 shows the relative amounts of new construction and reconstruction in this field:

	Man Hours	Wages
Sewers and Sanitation - Total	11,207,606	\$6,163,156.90
New construction	10,488,105	5,763,886.02
Reconstruction or Improvement	719,501	399,270.88

Typical Projects. Two undertakings representative of Sewer and Sanitation Projects in Pennsylvania were construction of a comprehensive sewerage system in Waynesboro, Franklin County, and the construction and equipment of a garbage reduction unit in Philadelphia. Both of these jobs involved carefully planned engineering work, and were executed efficiently with work relief labor.

Waynesboro Sewerage System

Work on the Waynesboro Sewerage System was launched under the C. W. A. Program and substantially completed by May, 1935. During this period several projects were in operation, the most recent and important being Project 28-B7-1009, which covered the laying of approximately 15,560 feet of sewer lines, and Project 28-B7-1021, which provided for the construction of a modern disposal plant. Taken together, these projects have resulted in a municipal sewerage system which, for its size, is outstanding in the State.

The following data relating to the sewer line projects includes work done during the last three weeks of the C. W. A. Program, since the latter comprised only a small per cent of the total and could not be accurately separated.

12 inch terra cotta pipe	1,630 feet
10 inch terra cotta pipe	1,870 feet
8 inch terra cotta pipe	6,168 feet
6 inch terra cotta pipe	4,892 feet
Manholes	32
Earth removed	7,800 cubic yards
Rock removed	3,750 cubic yards
Paving replaced	4,000 square yards
Total costs	\$ 75,700 (approximate)
C.W.A. - W.D. Costs	\$ 20,000 (approximate)
Borough costs	\$ 55,700 (approximate)

Cost of sewers (including man holes)

For 12 inch pipe	\$.63 per foot
For 10 inch pipe	\$.53 per foot
For 8 inch pipe	\$.42 per foot
For 6 inch pipe	\$.34 per foot

All of the rough grading for the sewerage disposal plant was performed under the C. W. A. and Initial Work Division Programs, the cost of the C. W. A. portion being approximately \$5,700 and the L. W. D. portion approximately \$1,700.

On October 22, 1934, Project 28-B7-1021 launched the actual building of the plant, which is graphically illustrated in accompanying progress photographs. The major part of the work involved construction of a concrete screen chamber (20 by 30 feet), connected by a 30 inch vitrified pipe with the borough sewers; construction of a primary treatment tank, or clarifier (50 feet in diameter); construction of a digester tank (40 feet in diameter) and a control house (16 by 24 feet) with concrete foundations, brick walls and slate roof; together with the laying of 1,100 feet of cast iron water main to connect with the city's water system. Additional units in the plant include concrete secondary treatment and closing tanks (30 by 30 feet), sludge beds (60 by 400 feet), and a sprinkling filter bed (180 by 180 feet).

The completed facilities conform to recommendations of the State Department of Health and are adequate to meet the needs of Waynesboro's population of 10,000 persons for a number of years. The plant is designed, of course, to permit the ready addition of new units as required.

In view of the large amount of concrete work done, it is interesting to note that most of it was completed under winter weather conditions. To make this possible and to provide work at the time when it

was most needed by Waynesboro's relief recipients, it was necessary to heat materials such as sand, stone, and water before mixing and also to maintain heat around the paved concrete until it was cured.

Statistics covering the building of the plant follow.

Project starting date	October 22, 1934
Project completion date	May 10, 1935
Concrete	5,075 cubic yards
Reinforcing	18 tons
Cast iron fittings and pipe at plant	19.5 tons
4 inch cast iron water main	1,100 feet
Form lumber	20,000 board feet
Excavation (structures on low land)	370 square yards
Man-jobs created	41
Man hours worked	17,172
Equipment hours (truck, mixer, etc)	520
Total costs	\$ 24,000 (approximate)
W. D. costs	\$ 10,000 (approximate)
Borough costs	\$ 14,000 (approximate)

Philadelphia Garbage Reduction Unit

Like the Waynesboro Sewerage System, Philadelphia's new Garbage Reduction Unit is the result of two related projects, both operating under the Revised Work Relief Program. Project 51-B7-1096 completed on May 30, 1935, provided for the erection of the Reduction Unit building adjoining the city's ten-year old Harrowgate Incinerator plant. Project 51-B20-1250, only partially complete on July 1, 1935, involved the finishing of the interior and the installation of extensive machinery and equipment.

The new building conforms to the old in type and design - structural steel frame, concrete and brick walls, and concrete floors. Apparatus housed there includes digester tanks, which "cook" the garbage by means of steam; receiving and liquid tanks; presses, bins, and two

conveyor systems for supplying green garbage to the digesters and removing the tankage from the presses to the incinerator furnaces for burning, at the same time generating steam.

The combined reduction and incinerating presses will be cheaper, quicker, and more sanitary than the old system of burning green garbage and rubbish in whatever form they were collected on the streets. In addition, the City Department of Public Works, which sponsored the projects, expects to salvage salable greases and other by-products which will more than balance the cost of reduction and disposal.

The statistics which follow apply to construction work only (Project 51-B7-1096).

Size of building - 3 stories - 33 feet by 75 feet by
58 feet high

Brick	228,000
Concrete	280 cubic yards
Structural steel	107 tons
Reinforcing steel	5 tons
Lumber	40,000 board feet
Useable area	7,425 square feet
Roof	2,200 square feet
Volume	136,125 cubic feet
Total cost	\$ 49,930.00
W. D. cost	\$ 26,995.00
City cost (materials only)	\$ 22,935.00
Unit cost - volume	\$.37 per cubic foot
Unit cost - usable area	\$ 6.72 per square foot

4. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Work Undertaken. Public Utility projects, designated "B9" and "B10," accounted for 3,260,895 man hours of work during the period from April 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935. Accomplishments of projects which had been completed or were within 10 per cent of completion on July 1st include:

Construction of 133.4 miles of municipal water mains.
 Construction or improvement of 81 reservoirs.
 Construction of 5 water pumping stations.
 Construction of 3 water filtration plants.

These statistics omit a considerable amount of work done on incomplete projects and on C.W.A. projects which were 20 per cent or more complete when transferred to the Work Division.

As a whole, projects for the construction of water works and water mains bulked largest in the group. Other important projects entailed the building of dams and reservoirs and the laying of gas mains. Comparatively little work was done in the electric power field.

The tabulation below indicates the proportions of new construction and reconstruction work on Public Utility projects, in terms of man hours and wages during the period of both Work Division Programs.

	<u>Man Hours</u>	<u>Wages</u>
Public Utilities - Total	3,260,895	\$ 1,777,170.19
New construction	2,569,703	1,398,554.44
Reconstruction and improvement	691,192	378,615.75

Typical Projects. Photographs of several representative public utility projects, including the laying of water mains and the construction of reservoirs, appear on subsequent pages. The following descriptions cover three interesting undertakings in this field.

Westmoreland Homesteads Water Mains

This project was sponsored by the United States Department of the Interior in connection with the building of the Westmoreland Homesteads development in Westmoreland County, southwestern Pennsylvania. A unique feature of the undertaking was the contribution of approximately 8,000

hours of free labor by the Friends Service Campers during the summer of 1934. With the launching of the project under the Revised Work Relief Program on October 15, 1934, labor was drawn from the relief rolls of the district and included approximately 20 per cent of the homesteaders themselves.

The project involved the installation of more than 54,000 feet of cast iron cement lined pipe to supply water to 89 homestead allotments as well as to the community buildings. Additional construction work included erection of a cement block pump station, to house one deep-well turbine pump and one high-lift centrifugal supply pump. A concrete aeration basin was also included, making the job complete except for a reservoir which had been constructed previously.

Statistics for the project (65-B9-1078) follow.

Project started	October 15, 1934
Project completed	May 1, 1935
Trench excavation (average dimensions - 18 by 42 inches)	10,400 cubic yards
6 inch, 4 inch, and 3 inch cast iron pipe	32,450 feet
2 inch cast iron pipe	6,100 feet
1½ inch galvanized steel pipe	7,400 feet
¾ inch pipe (service)	8,100 feet
Total pipe laid	54,050 feet
Aeration basin	12 by 16 by 5 feet
Pumping Station	12 by 19 feet
Man-jobs	101
Man hours	48,300
Total cost	\$ 51,324
W. D. costs	\$ 24,580
Homestead costs (including pump)	\$ 26,744

Petersburg Reservoir

Petersburg Borough, Huntingdon County, was ordered by the Department of Health to install a complete water supply system. The

Borough, which has a population of 625, took advantage of the Revised Work Relief Program to construct a dam in a nearby valley and bring water to the town by means of more than four miles of pipe line. Up to this time the inhabitants had depended entirely on wells and had gone without fire protection.

Protection 31-B9-1011 provided for all parts of the work from clearing a reservoir site to the installation of fire hydrants. The dam (see illustration) was of timber crib construction, rock filled, plank faced, and clay sealed. Complete data concerning the project follow:

Project started	Oct. 29, 1934
Project completed	May 8, 1935
Height of dam at center	10.5 feet
Length of dam	247 feet
Capacity of reservoir	770,000 gallons
Excavation for dam	260 cubic yards
Filling back of dam	276 cubic yards
Stone wing walls	23 cubic yards
Plank for dam	108,000 board feet
Log crib for dam	625 logs
Rock fill	454 cubic yards
Rip-rap for toe paving	15 cubic yards
Trench excavation and backfill	7,720 cubic yards
Pipe laid (8 inch and 6 inch cast iron)	20,850 feet
Fire hydrants installed	13
Total costs (entire project)	\$ 69,408
W. D. costs " "	\$ 46,134
Borough costs " "	\$ 23,274
Reservoir cost - total	\$ 34,107
W. D.	\$ 32,102
Borough (including Chlorinator)	\$ 2,005
Pipe line cost - total	\$ 35,301
W. D.	\$ 14,032
Borough	\$ 21,269

Schuylkill Haven Gas Mains

Project 54-B9-1073 enabled the Schuylkill Haven Gas and Water

Company (publicly owned) to furnish gas for the first time to an additional one third of its 6,500 people, as well as to give improved service to previous users through the installation of larger mains.

The work got under way on November 19, 1934 and was completed February 2, 1935. Details concerning the project, which employed heads of 74 different relief households during the winter, are given below:

Total excavation and backfill	2,093 cubic yards
3 inch steel pipe installed	9,373 feet
Man-jobs	39
Man hours	11,770
Total cost	\$ 10,293
W. D. costs	\$ 6,852
Borough costs	\$ 3,441
Total cost per foot of pipe	\$ 1.10

5. RECREATION FACILITIES

Work Undertaken. Projects to provide recreation facilities ("B11" and "B12") involved 7,021,683 man hours of work during the period of the two Work Division Programs. New facilities made available by the projects which had been completed or were within 10 per cent of completion on July 1, 1935 include:

429 playing grounds
287 athletic fields
2 golf courses
30 swimming pools
33 recreation centers
14 stadia

These figures do not include units finished on projects which began under C.W.A. and were 20 per cent or more completed when transferred to the Work Division.

While playground and athletic field projects outranked all others in point of number and of man hours worked, other fields of recreation were not neglected as is evidenced by some thousands of man hours expended on construction of forestry camps and shelters, Boy Scout

cabins, tennis courts, and bathing beaches (see Appendix Table II).

Typical Projects. Three typical projects in the recreation facility group, involving construction of a high school athletic field, a swimming pool, and a stadium, are described below:

John Harris High School Athletic Field

Project 22-B11-1119, the John Harris High School Athletic Field in Harrisburg, Dauphin County, is particularly interesting in that it demonstrated the ability of the Local Work Division to plan and execute a large construction job. The project was not so much one of complete athletic field construction as it was of mass grading. The site of the undertaking adjoined a large playing field which had been used previously for both practice and contests. In order to provide a secondary field on the school property it was necessary to transform a steep-sloped knoll and a wide, deep gulley into a level area of approximately 70,000 square yards.

The work was launched under winter weather conditions on December 17, 1934. By June 17, 1935, the job had been completed, entirely by means of cut and fill, and provided a new playing ground at a slightly lower grade than the main field (see illustration).

A novel feature of this project was the use of industrial railroad cars and track for the lengthy haul of the earth moved. The following statistics are taken from the engineering report on the project.

Area involved	70,000 square yards
Excavation (exclusive of top soil)	53,600 cubic yards
Top soil removed and placed	5,850 square yards
Man-jobs (fully manned)	267
Man hours involved	170,712
Total costs	\$ 95,131
W. D. costs	\$ 91,807
School board costs	\$ 3,324

Canonsburg Swimming Pool

Of the thirty swimming pools built under the two Work Division Programs, the pool in Canonsburg, Washington County, ranks first not only in size but also in the amount of subsidiary work involved.

Since the location chosen was a shallow valley at the edge of the borough, it was deemed necessary at the outset to install a storm sewer. This work and the excavation for the pool were completed under C.W.A. and Initial Work Division projects. Little was done in the way of actual construction, however, until a new project (63-B11-1052) was authorized in October, 1934.

In addition to the main pool, 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, the undertaking called for a children's pool, a filtration plant, side-walks, fences, and the landscaping of the surrounding territory. Completed 100 per cent in June, 1935, the new facilities gave promise of giving enjoyment to many hundreds of persons during the summer.

The statistics below include comparatively small percentages of work done under the C.W.A. Program.

Main pool		
Length	200	feet
Width	100	feet
Depth	2 to 9	feet
Small pool		
Length	30	feet
Width	25	feet
Depth	0 to $1\frac{1}{2}$	feet
Filtration equipment pit	8 by 12 by 10	feet
Storm sewer (42 inch main)	462	feet
Area of side walks	8,300	square feet
Area fenced	45,000	square feet
Earth moved	10,800	cubic yards
Concrete work	1,060	cubic yards
Men employed	87 to 331	
Man hours worked	96,000	
Total costs	\$ 69,025	
C.W.A.- W.D. costs	\$ 54,543	
Borough costs	\$ 14,582	

Mahanoy Township Stadium

This project, located in Schuylkill County, furnished a coal mining community of approximately 20,000 people with its first real recreation facilities -- a modern stadium and athletic field.

Preliminary work, including the rough grading of the field and installation of underdrainage, was done under the C.W.A. Program. The project as carried on through both Work Division Programs involved the construction of a football-baseball field; courts for tennis, handball, volley ball, and quoits; a quarter-mile track with 100 yard straightaway; and a stadium with a seating capacity of 3,000. The work except for finished grading, was completed in May, 1935, and the entire field enclosed with a galvanized corrugated iron fence.

The stadium, which constitutes the outstanding feature of the project, is of concrete and cinder block construction, with seats of wood (see illustration). Beneath it is a field house which contains locker, shower, and dressing rooms; a set of toilets; two equipment rooms; a first-aid room, and space for concessions and storage. In addition an adequate heating plant has been installed.

A statistical summary of the project is given below:

Excavation (exclusive of top soil)	23,663 cubic yards
Top soil removed and placed	1,886 cubic yards
Reinforced concrete	632 cubic yards
Concrete blocks	15,893
Bricks	19,300
Plastering	63 square yards
Drain and water pipe	1,492 feet
Field tile (6 inch)	5,635 feet
Fence (8 feet high)	2,036 feet
Lumber (forms and fixtures)	69,000 board feet
Total costs	\$ 113,676
C.W.A.-W.D. costs	\$ 77,918
School board costs	\$ 35,758

6. WATERWAYS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Work Undertaken. Projects to improve Pennsylvania streams and rivers and to safeguard surrounding territory involved 6,362,879 man hours of work during the period from April 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935. The list of Work Division undertakings which had been completed or were within 10 per cent of completion on July 1 includes 4 harbor projects (work on piers, docks, levees, etc.) and 174 flood control projects.

The breakdown below shows the man hours and wages chargeable to new construction and to reconstruction under both Work Division Programs.

	<u>Man Hours</u>	<u>Wages</u>
Waterways and Flood Control - Total	6,362,879	\$3,446,784.54
New construction	4,514,820	2,407,508.01
Reconstruction or improvement	1,848,059	1,039,276.53

The following descriptions deal with two projects outstanding in the Waterways and Flood Control group and, at the same time, representative of accomplishments achieved on a smaller scale in many other localities.

Codorus River Flood Control

The Codorus River Flood Control projects, inaugurated under C.W.A. and continued under the successive Work Division Programs, are notable both for the amount of relief employment provided and for the improvement and safeguarding of property which was affected.

On August 23, 1933, a disastrous flood in the Codorus River inundated many acres of populated area and damaged real and personal property with a conservative estimated value in excess of \$4,000,000.

This exceeded the magnitude of any of the five preceding floods in this area recorded during the last 150 years.

The citizens of York immediately organized a Flood Control Committee which began to collect data regarding damage, extent of the area inundated, and the height to which the water rose. The County Commissioners then arranged for the firm of Gannett, Seelye and Fleming, Engineers, Inc., to make a study of the situation, in cooperation with the City of York, and to make recommendations regarding a method of preventing flood damage in the future.

Geography. The Codorus River has its head-waters in the hilly southern part of York County near the Maryland State line and flows in a northerly direction to empty into the Susquehanna River about ten miles northeast of the City of York. The three principal branches converge a few miles above the city through which the river flows for two miles. Within the city and for a distance of nine miles down-stream, the flow is retarded by the comparatively flat terrain. Beyond this point, it is further retarded by the "bottle neck" effect of the confines of a steep and narrow valley through which it passes before emptying into the Susquehanna.

Plan. The engineers recommended the construction of two retarding basins on the watershed above York and the construction of an enlarged and improved channel through and below the city. By this means, a large portion of the flood flow will be held in the retarding basins above the city until after the crest of the flood from the uncontrolled portion of the watershed has passed down and through the congested part of the valley. The flood of 1933, at its crest, flowed through York at the rate of about 34,200 cubic feet per second. By means of the retarding basins the maximum rate of flow through the city will not exceed 20,500 cubic feet per second - a vol-

ume of water which will pass safely through the enlarged and rectified channels built by C.W.A.-W.D. labor.

Projects. Under a grant of \$597,776.39 from the Federal Government and \$30,064.21 from the local government, C.W.A. excavation work was carried on along 12,500 feet of the river from Small's Dam northward to Codorus Rolling Mills. This work employed a maximum of 3,400 men for a total of 1,420,731 man hours. Seventy heavily wooded acres were cleared of trees and stumps; excavation work removed 221,400 cubic yards of earth and stone.

Under the Initial Work Division Program of 1934 work was done farther upstream along the 2600 feet from George Street to Small's Dam. Toward this work the F.E.R.A. contributed \$152,837.07 and the local government \$10,053.67. The maximum number of men employed was 1,100; the total number of man hours was 288,345.

The work through the main part of the city was done under the Revised Work Relief Program (October 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935). Extending from Richland Avenue to George Street - a distance of 10,000 feet - the operations included the excavation of 136,600 cubic yards of earth and stone; the construction of 29,000 square yards of rip-rap wall and 4,250 square yards of stone and concrete retaining wall; and the removal of approximately 800 trees and stumps.

The maximum number of men employed on this phase of the work was 2,300, comprising a majority of the employable relief recipients in the area. The number of man hours worked was 1,538,163. The F.E.R.A. contribution of \$830,934.89 for wages was supplemented by the local contribution of materials and supervision costing \$38,674.37.

Operations planned under the Initial Work Division Program were completed 100 per cent. The more recent Revised Work Relief Project was

95 per cent complete on July 1, 1935, the remaining 5 per cent being straight excavating work. A statistical summary of the work for the period of this report, April 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935, follows:

Trees removed	860
Stumps removed	860
Excavation	136,600 cubic yards
Earth hauled from site	46,000 cubic yards
Rip-rap laid	29,000 square yards
Retaining Walls built, (Stone, masonry and concrete)	4,250 square yards
Length of River affected Richmond Avenue to Small's Dam through City of York	12,600 feet
Maximum number of men employed	2,300
Man hours worked	1,826,508
Total cost	\$ 1,032,500.00
W. D. cost	983,771.96
Local government cost	48,728.04
Wages	965,029.94
Teams and equipment	30,326.13
Materials	37,143.93

Delaware River Dike

Eight years ago the Delaware River Dike, extending from the high ground south of Hog Island to the little town of Essington, in Delaware County, was overtopped by a flood. Thereafter, two major breaks, measuring 60 and 80 feet wide respectively, gave the river unobstructed access to approximately 800 acres of lowlands. Whenever the tide water in the Delaware rose above its normal level this area was flooded, threatening the homes and properties of Essington truck farmers, and on several occasions disrupting passenger service on two railroad lines in the vicinity.

Under the Revised Work Relief Program the State Department of

Forest and Waters sponsored Project 23-B14-1063, designed to remedy this condition through repairing the breaches in the old dike and raising the height of the entire barrier from 6 feet above mean low water to 12 feet -- an ample protection in view of the fact that normal high tides in this stretch of river average only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Actual work on the project was started November 21, 1934 and suspended in July, 1935, when 92 per cent complete. The most difficult part of the undertaking was the closing of the two major breaks. This was done by constructing a cofferdam 5 feet wide across the break, and filling it with rocks and earth. Many times the tide, surging through the openings, washed away the work of days, but both breaks were finally sealed during February. Strange to say, the solid freezing of the area inside the dike for a period of several weeks materially assisted the progress of the work, since it solidified the breaching materials and prevented excessive erosion.

The reconstructed dike was built with a top width of 16 feet. The sides were sloped 1 to 2, with the river exposure rip-rapped with 18-inch blocks of quarried stone. To obtain a sufficient supply of the latter, the operation of a quarry was made part of the project. In addition to the actual construction work it was also necessary to clear the old dike of trees and undergrowth, build roads and ramps to both quarry and dike, and remove a dangerous overhang in the quarry.

Since the closing of the breaches in the dike there have been several occasions when the river reached a nominal flood stage which, formerly, would have resulted in serious damage. At no time was there any evidence of leakage in the new barrier. In fact, the local inhabitants were not even aware of the existence of flood conditions in the river.

Statistics for the portion of the work completed at the time

of suspension, July 29, 1935, follow.

Main dike (finished)	8,800 feet
Cross dike (finished)	2,000 feet
Earth moved	101,161 cubic yards
Stone quarried and laid	11,330 tons
Sheeting placed	25,000 board feet
Man-jobs	362
Man hours	175,000 (estimate)
Total costs	\$ 119,082
W.D. costs	\$ 85,136
Local costs (paid by Department of Forests and Waters)	\$ 26,685

7. LANDSCAPING AND GRADING

Work Undertaken. Landscaping and Grading projects, designated "B15" in the Federal code, provided 9,622,541, or 13.4 per cent, of the man hours worked on public property during the two Work Division Programs. Accomplishments of the projects which had been completed or were within 10 per cent of completion on July 1, 1935, include:

School grounds landscaped	409
Parks improved	299
Trees planted	60,000
Municipal airports constructed	20
Airplane hangars built	1

The above figures do not include accomplishments of incomplete projects or of C.W.A. projects which were more than 20 per cent complete when transferred to the Work Division. The list of other activities in the Landscaping and Grading category include clearing and pruning forests, erosion control, construction of retaining walls, improvement of cemeteries and establishment of tree nurseries.

Two typical projects, one calling for extensive park improvements and the other for complete construction of an airport, are summarized below.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia

From earliest C.W.A. days to the close of the Revised Work Relief Program, Philadelphia's famous Fairmount Park, "the world's largest," was the beneficiary of numerous projects. In scope, the various undertakings included the building of bridges, playgrounds, bridle paths, trails, and pools, as well as the general beautification of the extensive territory under the control of the Fairmount Park Commission. The volume of work done is evidenced by the fact that expenditures prior to July 1, 1935, had already reached a total in excess of one million dollars. Representative of Fairmount Park projects is No. 51-B15-1003 which was launched October 13, 1934, and substantially completed at the time of its suspension the following March. The tract of land affected comprises an area of 110 acres known as Snyders' Woods which, previous to Work Division improvements, was one of the most neglected spots in the park. Approximately three acres had been used by the park maintenance force as a dump. The wooded portions were full of underbrush, stumps, and masses of poison ivy. In addition, the ground was broken by numerous bumps and depressions which constituted an added menace to possible wayfarers.

Project operations included the general grading of the entire area, most of it by hand, the clearing away of dead wood, and the grubbing out of poison ivy roots. Other work involved construction of a small dike and drainage facilities, and the building of an attractive rock garden on the site of the dump. Statistics covering the job, which was within 10 per cent of completion when suspended, follow:

Area involved	110 acres
Area graded	56 acres
Area of woods cleaned	50 acres

Area of old dump	3 acres
Mud-filled dike	
Length	250 feet
Average width	20 feet
Height	8 feet
Reconstructed storm sewer inlets	33
Relaid drain pipe	4,500 feet
Bridle paths (9 feet wide)	5,000 feet
Excavation	3,505 cubic yards
Total costs	\$ 41,764
W.D. costs	\$ 41,077
Commission costs	\$ 687

Lancaster Airport

Of the score of airports constructed in whole or in part under the Work Division Program, Lancaster's is one of the most important because of its situation on the main air route from Philadelphia to the West. Following its completion it was accepted by the U. S. Department of Commerce as a field of the first class.

Initial grading and draining work was launched as a C.W.A. project on 185 acres of farm land, approximately 4 miles north of Lancaster. A joint commission of city and county officials sponsored this project and those which followed under the Work Division. Project 36-B15-1016 included construction of a modern steel-and-brick hangar, with wings housing a machine shop, boiler room, offices, waiting room, and lavatory; the foundation work and paving of 77,000 feet of runways; extensive fine grading; and the installation of lighting equipment.

C.W.A. work, representing only about 2 per cent of the total undertaking, is included in the statistics given below.

Date started	February 23, 1934
Date completed	August 1, 1935
Area of field	185 acres
Length of runway (N.W.-S.E.)	2,600 feet
Length of runway (N.E.-S.W.)	2,500 feet
Length of runway (N.S.)	2,600 feet
Hangar bricks	164,500

Area of main hangar (85 by 100 feet)	85,000 square feet
Area of main hangar wings (40 by 50 feet)	4,000 square feet
Total area	89,000 square feet
Excavation (5 per cent rock)	56,844 cubic yards
Fine grading and seeding	100 acres
Stone for runways (including quarrying)	13,200 tons
Surfacing of runways	1,516 tons
Man-jobs	735
Man hours	217,858
Equipment hours	25,322
 Total costs	 \$ 207,263
W.D. costs	\$ 147,948
Local costs	\$ 59,315

8. CONSERVATION

Work Undertaken. Conservation projects, designated "B16" in the Federal code, accounted for 346,603 man hours of work during the two Work Division Programs and involved the smallest expenditure (\$179,500) of any of the groups of Public Property projects.

Practically all of the undertakings were sponsored by State departments and called for enlargement and improvement of game refuges, game farms, and fish hatcheries. Some stream improvement work was also done.

A typical project is described below.

Lamar Station Fish Hatchery

Project S18-B16-1028 was carried on at Lamar Station, Clinton County, under the auspices of the Bureau of Fisheries. The work, most of it masonry, provided eight new hatchery ponds, a one hundred foot raceway, a cabin foundation, and a small reservoir and pipe line. In addition to these improvements, approximately 2,700 feet of wire fence were erected and a dirt road built around the property.

The entire job required less than three months for completion, starting December 3, 1934, and being finished 100 per cent February 16, 1935.

Statistics covering the work follow:

Size of ponds

Diameter	22 feet
Depth	3 feet

Size of raceway

Length	100 feet
Width	12 feet
Depth	3 feet

Size of reservoir

Diameter	6 feet
Depth	3 feet

Water line (6 inch)	1,760 feet
Dirt road	420 feet
Excavation	1,670 cubic yards
Backfill	800 cubic yards
Concrete	66 cubic yards
Masonry	109 cubic yards
Fence posts	274
Fence wire	5,915 feet

W. D. costs	\$ 4,968.00
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Unit costs

Frozen ground	\$ 1.13
Concrete	3.75
Masonry	6.60
Waterline	.12

9. ERADICATION AND CONTROL OF PESTS

Work Undertaken. Projects of this class in Pennsylvania had to do principally with the elimination of mosquito breeding grounds and the eradication of gypsy moths. The work involved a total of 393,964 man hours during the period from April 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935. Accomplishments included the construction of approximately 29 miles of drainage ditches which drained an area of 11,860 acres. It has been estimated that at least 500,000 people will benefit from this work through the greatly lessened prevalence of mosquitoes in the regions affected.

Luzerne County Gypsy Moth Eradication

Gypsy moth eradication (see illustration on next page) was undertaken in a number of townships adjacent to Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, where the insects had infested the countryside. Activities of workers on the Project, No. S40-B18-1001, included cutting and burning worthless trees, brush, and debris, and spraying thousands of egg clusters. Launched in October, 1934, the work continued until July, 1935. Statistics on the costs of the undertaking, which should prove a boon to local farmers, are as follows:

Area sprayed	145 acres
Costs	\$ 6,695.60
Costs per acre	47.55
Area cleared of brush	2,749 acres
Costs	\$ 71,561.35
Costs per acre	26.03
Total costs of project	\$ 90,233.95

10. MISCELLANEOUS

Work Undertaken. Miscellaneous projects, bearing the code designation of "B20," provided 2,520,506 man hours of work under the two Work Division Programs and cost, in wages only, \$1,551,743.78. Some typical activities involving comparatively large investments include:

- Emergency snow removal
- Installation of plant machinery
- Repair of books
- Quarrying
- Inventory of equipment
- Installation of traffic signals
- Construction and repair of E.R.A. offices
- Building a Differential Analyzer

The last named project, located in Philadelphia, has probably been more widely publicized than any other carried on by the Work Division. A description of the Differential Analyzer and its accomplishments follows.

The Differential Analyzer

The primary purpose of this machine is to solve useful mathematical problems which cannot be solved by human knowledge and skill, and to obtain solutions to problems so difficult and tedious that no individual or organization could afford to pay for the work. It can easily perform the ordinary mathematical work in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division; and as easily solve the more difficult equations of geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and calculus. However, its major usefulness is in the higher mathematical fields using differential equations.

The first Analyzer was designed and built under the direction

of Dr. Vannevar Bush at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology some four years ago. For years the staff of the Moore School of Electrical Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania had dreamed of having an Analyzer of their own. F.E.R.A. appropriations made possible the realization of this ambition.

The initial steps leading to the design and manufacture were taken in January, 1934. The work of design, construction, and testing is still in progress. Simultaneously, a duplicate machine is being constructed for the Ordnance Department of the United States Army with whom the Moore School is cooperating in making experiments and tests on the Analyzer. Both machines are at present approaching completion. The unit at the Moore School has been in practical operation for three months, although additional scientific accessories to extend its usefulness are still being designed and manufactured.

The accessory equipment now being constructed, under present and anticipated F.E.R.A. grants, includes optical equipment for scanning input curves; a recording counter for automatic tabulation of the answers obtained by the machine; a dynamic balancing machine for testing and maintaining the accuracy of the integrators; and a polishing machine to maintain the accuracy of the surfaces of integrator plates.

The industrial and commercial fields which will be advanced by the Differential Analyzer include electrical power equipment; the radio; the telephone; television and wireless telegraphy; the automotive industry; steam generation and applications; marine and aerodynamical equipment; hydraulic and chemical industries; electric, steam, and combustion engine industries; development and accuracy of all types of military arms; and many fields of pure science such as researches in

physics, chemistry, and astronomy. Outside inquiries concerning the use of the machine to solve practical problems dealing with commercial statistics have already been received from a manufacturer of soft drinks, another dealing with hydraulic pressure pumps, another concerned with the performance of electrical synchronous motors, and another wishing to solve equations used in the design of radio receiving sets.

The machine weighs 3-1/2 tons. It is approximately 30 feet long, 10 feet wide and 5 feet high. It contains 37,781 separate parts, in which are included 1,100 complete sets of ball bearings. The Analyzer has ten integrators (the heart and brains of the outfit) - four more than the first machine which was developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Seven electric motors with intricate wiring and control devices are required. This equipment automatically operates, controls, and protects every part of the machine. Devices are provided to correct for possible inaccuracies due to temperature changes, wear, and back-lash of gears. Methods and equipment are available to check continuous accuracy of the machine while performing its calculations.

The design of the Differential Analyzer drew on the skills of the highest types of mechanical and electrical engineers and draftsmen. Jigs and fixtures were required which, in addition to many other tools, had to be specially made. The selection of instrument and tool makers to carry on this intricate work was a serious problem. Twenty-five per cent of the applicants were turned down because of not having the requisite experience.

Another handicap was that when a man's budget deficiency permitted him to work only 18 hours a week, his job had to be taken off the machine and kept until he returned to work again. This naturally

THE PROJECTS

caused some delay in completing the work.

A study of the personnel reveals that the average age of the employees on this project is at least forty-eight, while the ages of the instrument and tool makers, of whom most accurate and careful work is required, average fifty-four. The best mechanics averaged between 54 and 70 years of age. All of the following are weighted averages:

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Average Age</u>
Painters	43
Cabinet Makers	46
Electricians	40
Instrument makers	54
Foremen	49
All employees	48

Since the initiation of the project, 22 per cent of the employees have secured steady positions.

SECTION 3 - HOUSING PROJECTS

Scope. Housing projects have never assumed a position of importance in the work program. Tentative plans of the Work Division estimated that projects in this category would comprise as much as 20 per cent of the total. Only eight projects were approved and the total wages paid amounted to \$49,666.90.

The projects approved included a survey of lands sold to the Somerset County Commissioners for non-payment of taxes with views to utilizing these lands for subsistence homesteads; the remodeling of a brick structure in Williamsport to permit use by Federal Transient Bureau; the constructing of a central building at the Wilkes-Barre transient camp; and the equipping of the women's adjustment camp at Arcola.

Pittsburgh Slum Clearance

Pennsylvania's only slum clearance project (02-C4-1026) was sponsored and supervised by the Bureau of Building Inspection, Department of Public Safety, in the City of Pittsburgh. (See illustration on next page) Work was started October 15, 1934, and suspended March 2, 1935. About 100 old uninhabitable houses were demolished and the lots leveled and cleared of rubbish. The number of man hours worked was 13,195 and the total wages paid amounted to \$7,115.90.

SECTION 4 - PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROJECTS

Scope. A total of \$504,142.65 in wages and salaries was paid to persons engaged in the production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed. The largest project in this group was the State-wide distribution of shoes and clothing which provided more than 500,000 man hours employment (Appendix Table II). Shoe repair shops were set up as work projects in 22 counties and 236,259 pairs of shoes were repaired.

Two of the most interesting undertakings in the field of production and distribution were the following.

Mattresses and Bedding

Prior to January 1, 1935, the manufacture of mattresses and bedding from cotton goods supplied by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation was managed by the Department of Procurement and Distribution. On the above date the supervision of women employees in sewing rooms located at Harrisburg and Philadelphia was turned over to the Women's Work Department of the State Work Division. At first the Department was concerned only with the selection of women and the supervision of their working conditions, but on February 15th responsibility for the entire processing program was assumed.

By June, 1935, the sewing force, which had numbered approximately 160 women in January, had been expanded to approximately 650. Three hundred women were engaged on the production of white goods and comforts in Philadelphia. Additional white goods work rooms, employing 40 and 150 women respectively, had been opened in Coatesville and Pittsburgh, making a total of 4 work centers in the State. All of the women were selected from the direct relief rolls.

Safeguards in this branch of the Women's Work Program included a complete physical examination of employees, with corrective follow-up, and periodic inspections of work rooms by the State Department of Labor and Industry and the Work Division Safety Unit. There have been no major injuries or illnesses caused by undue hazards or poor working conditions.

The following tabulation shows the kinds and quantities of the various articles produced for distribution to relief families.

Mattresses (September 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935)	10,559
Comforts (January 14, - July 1, 1935)	48,003
90" sheets (February 15 - July 1, 1935)	68,587
63" sheets (February 15 - July 1, 1935)	31,807
43" sheets (February 15 - July 1, 1935)	30,182
Pillow cases (February 15 - July 1, 1935)	111,463
Huck towels (February 15 - July 1, 1935)	403,570
Terry towels (February 15 - July 1, 1935)	<u>223,756</u>
Total Units	927,927

The production costs per unit, including common, skilled, and supervisory personnel, rent, light, power, supplies, equipment, and machinery rental, have averaged:

Mattresses	\$ 2.32
Comforts	.37
90" sheets	.19
63" sheets	.15
43" sheets	.11
Pillow cases	.10
Huck towels	.06
Terry towels	.06

It is noteworthy that these production costs range from 50 to 75 per cent less than current wholesale purchase prices of the articles listed.

Labor turnover on the projects has amounted to approximately 33 per cent, due to workers or members of their families returning to private industry. Dismissals have accounted for a turnover of less than one per cent, reflecting the care with which personnel has been selected and the general appreciation of good working surroundings by employees.

Potato Bagging Projects

Early in 1935 the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation authorized the Pennsylvania S.E.R.A. to purchase 10,000,000 pounds of U. S. #1 potatoes. The State Bureau of Markets, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association, furnished inspectors to ascertain the quantity available in the various parts of the State and to make purchases wherever surpluses existed.

Although the Bureau of Markets had been unsuccessful in its ten years of effort to have Pennsylvania potato growers grade their crop, they arranged a series of potato grading demonstrations in a number of counties. The Work Division set up potato bagging projects in the six areas shown in the following tabulation.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Lbs. of potatoes bagged</u>
Pittsburgh	D2-1330	3,851,000
Johnstown	D2-1115	2,266,000
Wilkes-Barre	D2-1127	1,603,965
Philadelphia	D2-1257	538,000
Erie	D2-1092	492,500
York	D2-1044	45,600

The results of these projects were far reaching. A number of men were given employment and 7,381,916 pounds of potatoes in units of 15 pounds were distributed to persons on relief rolls. But the most important result was the benefit derived by the potato growers. Needy farmers, who a few weeks before had been unable to sell their crop at any price, suddenly discovered that the large potato buyers were anxious to buy all the U. S. #1 graded stock available. It was the first time that buyers had been able to purchase any large quantities of graded potatoes in Pennsylvania. Many growers were able to sell their entire crop and to contract for next year's crop.

SECTION 5 - WELFARE, HEALTH, AND RECREATION PROJECTS

Scope. Employment in this field of activity provided 3,208,545 man hours. Payments for wages and salaries amounted to \$1,990,500.31.

The largest undertaking among this group of projects was the supplying of clerical help to employment offices. Although the F.E.R.A. discontinued the granting of special funds for the employment service with the termination of the C.W.A., the State Relief Administration has continued the allocation of funds to these agencies. More than \$1,000,000 has been paid in wages to persons employed on this project.

A very important project in this group was the diphtheria immunization campaign conducted in the city of Pittsburgh under the sponsorship of the City Department of Public Health. The project involved a house to house educational campaign by 63 registered nurses and the immunizing of nearly 50,000 school children.

Other health projects included the sealing of abandoned coal mines to reduce the danger of stream pollution, child health campaigns, and the repair and construction of shoes for persons suffering from foot deformities.

Library projects employed 200 women and made possible the repair, cataloguing, and indexing of approximately 200,000 books.

Descriptions of several projects in this section - namely the S.E.R.A. Nutrition Service, N.R.S. office filing work, and school lunch program - have already been given in Part I, Section 5 on Women's Work Department. (See Chart 11 on page 225)

SECTION 6 - EDUCATION, ARTS, AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

Music Projects. Projects employing professional musicians, otherwise than in the capacity of teachers, were conducted in ten centers throughout the State; namely in Philadelphia, Allentown, Delaware County, Mercer County, Newcastle, Norristown, Pottstown, Reading, Scranton, and Williamsport. These various projects gave work to a total of 815 musicians who would otherwise have been unemployed.

All music projects, including many others in which only the teachers were paid, were sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction and carried out under the supervision of the Emergency Education Department.

One of the most outstanding of these music projects was that organized in Philadelphia in 1934 as a C.W.A. project and later transferred to the L.W.D. This project comprised seven units, the most noteworthy of which was the City Symphony Orchestra. During its existence eighty-seven public concerts were given, with a total attendance estimated to be 82,475. The auditoriums used were loaned by the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and various high schools throughout the city.

The comment from press and public was most favorable. The artistic standards of the City Symphony were such that the National Broadcasting Corporation offered the use of its facilities and five coast-to-coast hook-ups were arranged, besides an international program given especially for the Byrd South Polar Expedition in April, 1934. These broadcasts elicited a flood of mail from listeners throughout the United States and Canada expressing the pleasure the writers derived from the programs.

The availability of the Edwin A. Fleisher library proved to be an important factor in the success of the City Symphony Orchestra. Its collection of over 6,500 orchestral compositions made possible the rendition of the best classical and modern symphonic music.

Other units of the Philadelphia Music Project were a smaller symphony orchestra, three dance orchestras, and two brass bands, all utilizing unemployed musicians.

Education. An example of this type of project is one which was approved October 18, 1934 under the Relief Work Division. The historical material that had been collected by State-wide projects operating under C.W.A. was edited, recopied, and indexed. All reports were deposited in the Archives Division of the State Library. In addition to this a complete index to the eighth series of "Pennsylvania Archives" and the classification of manuscripts and pamphlets of the Dauphin County Historical Society were prepared.

The project was sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction and was initiated and directed by the State Archivist, assisted by a project supervisor familiar with archival work and historical research. The original estimate called for the completion of the project by February, 1935, but an extension was granted to July first.

In the course of the various surveys which have provided the material for the present project, a vast amount of historical source material of the utmost value was unearthed. This has been made readily available to present and future historians and students by the careful classification and indexing carried out through this project.

An instructor from the University of Pennsylvania was able to obtain a list of court houses where certain legal information might be

found; a resident of Bradford County was referred to the Wyoming Historical Society for a map showing township boundary lines at a time when Bradford and Wyoming counties were one; a man interested in old military records was told just where he could find certain information which he needed; an architectural survey was aided by material listed as in the files of the Dauphin County Historical Society; and a student was given keys to the history of early business developments in western Pennsylvania, a story which is an epic in itself.

It is possible that when many of the great engineering projects being executed at the present time have become obsolete, the mine of information made available by this project may still be used and valued by our successors.

Research Projects. Research projects, bearing the Federal code letter "F," constituted one of the most important phases of Pennsylvania's work relief activities. There were 174 such projects operating in the State between April 1, 1934 and July 1, 1935. The tabulation below shows the number completed and the number initiated under the Work Division and under the Civil Works Administration.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Initiated under W. D.</u>	<u>Initiated under C. W. A. and continued under W. D.</u>
TOTAL	174	108	66
Completed	99	68	31
Not Completed	75	40	35

The scope of the research program is indicated by an analysis of the 68 completed projects which were initiated under W. D. Twenty-one counties were represented by 65 projects, the three remaining being State-wide. The types of projects showed considerable diversity as in -

licated by the following table:

Type	No. of Projects Initiated under W.D.	Total Approved		
		No. of Workers	Man Hours	Estimated Cost
TOTAL	68	1,638	446,461	\$ 323,259.04
Housing	28	586	202,301	150,362.75
Traffic	9	422	53,701	38,985.96
Forest, etc.	7	62	23,232	17,501.35
History	5	58	28,080	19,280.90
Wages, etc.	3	24	4,172	3,382.03
Engineering	3	74	29,646	30,991.65
Legal	3	134	74,818	32,273.00
Employment	2	37	12,258	13,344.40
Scientific	2	30	2,396	4,274.95
Education	2	7	2,088	1,585.64
Medical, etc.	2	178	10,824	7,907.90
Prison, etc.	2	26	2,945	3,368.50

Projects were classified by information obtained. "Forest, etc." includes all tree surveys; "Wages, etc." includes compensation, pension, and insurance or income studies; "Medical, etc." includes psychological and public health studies; "Prisons, etc." includes studies of prisons or reformatories or their inmates.

Social Surveys Project

The depression not only made evident the fact that very little sound statistical data existed on social and economic conditions in Pennsylvania, but also provided a means whereby such data could be obtained. Although thousands of professional, technical, and clerical workers were jobless, the initial work relief plans generally provided only for manual labor. To solve the problem a series of surveys in a variety of fields was planned which would utilize unemployed "white collar" workers.

The project was first approved on December 15th, 1933, as

C. W. A. 0006. Of primary importance at this time was a knowledge of the true extent of unemployment. Consequently, the first assignment given to the Social Surveys unit was the gathering and tabulation of such data on a State-wide basis. To do this it was necessary to fill out a schedule for every urban household in the State, code these schedules, punch the data on eighty column Hollerith cards, inspect these cards, and then run them on sorting machines to get the many desired statistical combinations. Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties were enumerated first and the remaining 65 Pennsylvania counties were enumerated two months later.

At the time of maximum activity, Social Surveys was conducting:

- (1) A Survey of Unemployment in 65 counties, employing 15,500 persons.
- (2) A Real Property Inventory in Philadelphia employing 2,500 persons.
- (3) A Tabulating Division in Harrisburg employing 600 persons.
- (4) Intensive (sample) Real Property Studies in Pittsburgh employing 100 persons.
- (5) A Tabulating Unit in Philadelphia employing 500 persons.
- (6) A Research and Statistical Group in Pittsburgh employing 50 persons.

When the project was transferred from C. W. A. to the Initial Work Division Program, the personnel numbered 13,645 with a weekly payroll of \$130,714.72. The first week of July, 1935 showed a staff of 76 with an aggregate weekly salary of \$1,665.56 all of which is carried on the Harrisburg payroll.

Important Findings of the Unemployment Survey. The 1934 Unemployment Survey enumerated 8,366,139 persons living in urban or rural non-farm areas, of whom 3,455,169 were recorded as employables.

Of the total employables enumerated, 28.1 per cent or 969,360 persons were totally unemployed seeking work; 55.6 per cent or 1,922,347 persons were working full time; and 16.3 per cent, or 563,462 persons, were working only part part time.

Of the 969,360 unemployed, 21.7 per cent were new workers (unemployed seeking work, not previously employed).

The Negro workers suffered most acutely from unemployment and the Foreign Born employables least.

Over 20 per cent of the workers between the ages of 20 and 25 were unemployed. No other age group was so severely affected.

Information on wages per week was gathered for the entire State with the exception of Allegheny County, the City of Lancaster, two small boroughs near Pittsburgh and, of course, those agricultural sections not covered in the Survey. The median wages for the two sexes varied from county to county but in no case was it higher than \$26.28 for males or \$15.55 for females. Of the male wage earners, ninety-three per cent earned less than \$42.50 per week. Only fifteen per cent of the female wage earners received wages of more than \$22.50 per week.

The above findings are discussed in Bulletin #69 of the Unemployment Series. This release, which summarized the findings of the Unemployment Survey, was preceded by 68 bulletins treating individual counties, two of which dealt with Allegheny. A later news release summarized the initial findings of a sample survey conducted jointly by the University of Pennsylvania and Social Surveys in Philadelphia in May, 1935. Preliminary tabulations revealed no appreciable change in conditions since 1934.

In addition to these bulletins there is a large amount of unpublished data available. For example, tables have been prepared showing the characteristics of employables in all the urban subdivisions of the State; data on occupations and industries have been tabulated; and a number of special studies dealing with duration of unemployment, company towns, etc., are being prepared.

Real Property Surveys. There were thirty-two Real Property Inventories conducted in Pennsylvania under the C. W. A. and W. D. Programs. The schedules used were prepared by the Federal Co-ordinator of Statistical Projects, based upon the schedule of the United States Bureau of Census. In the two most important surveys, Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, the Census schedule was used.

The Philadelphia and Allegheny surveys were conducted under the direction of the Social Surveys Section of the Department of Research and Statistics in the early part of 1934. Enumerators went from house to house to get information on the age, condition, size, value, etc., of the buildings. The results were tabulated and analyzed, the bulk of the work being done under the W. D. Program.

Some of the most interesting findings are tabulated below:

	<u>Philadelphia</u>	<u>Allegheny</u>
Total residential structures	433,796	228,076
Residences (excluding hotels, etc.)	432,353	226,101
One Family structures	369,238	169,026
Two family structures	10,615	27,328
Three family structures	3,812	2,833
Four family structures	2,022	1,258
Row houses	83%	4,168
Apartments	-	2,107
Other structures	-	19,381
 Total Dwelling Units	 507,667	 310,113
Occupied (when surveyed)	458,581	288,595
Vacant (when surveyed)	49,086	21,538
Condition of structure	(433,796)	(309,694)
Good	295,608	125,971
Minor repairs needed	106,503	128,295
Major repairs needed	17,286	45,259
Unfit for use	14,188	10,169
Bath tubs or showers	(433,796)	(309,694)
Private use	-	213,894
Shared	-	13,173
None	39,239	82,511
Indoor water closets	(433,796)	(309,694)
Private use	-	247,288
Shared	-	14,063
None	33,450	47,313

Published material relating to these surveys includes twenty-one mimeographed releases of Philadelphia material and thirty releases of Allegheny material. In addition, a summary of the Allegheny results was published in the Pittsburgh Business Review of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh.

The results of these studies are being used by many public and private agencies, in particular, by the Planning Boards of the respective cities.

Poor Relief Study. The study of local poor relief administration, sponsored by the State Department of Welfare, resulted in one of the most comprehensive explorations of this subject ever made in Pennsylvania or any other state. Part of the field work and most of the work of analysis and compilation were carried on as part of Social Surveys. However, separate projects were organized in some instances for the study of county poor relief administration and special phases of the problem such as the historical background and the many uncoded poor laws.

Field work started in January, 1934, and continued under C.W.A. to the end of March. Tabulations, analysis of data, and the writing of reports continued under a small technical staff until completion in the Spring of 1935. The study was organized in four parts, as follows:

1. A legal survey which included compilation of all laws concerning poor relief, both general and special, and the laws affecting delinquent, dependent, and neglected children.
2. A financial survey of the accounting and auditing practices, receipts and expenditures of the poor boards, and related public relief costs.
3. A survey of the social aspects of poor relief administration, including personnel involved and

policies covering outdoor relief, the care of dependent children, and the operation of almshouses.

4. A survey of the history and organization of poor relief in Pennsylvania.

Questionnaires were sent to all poor boards in the State.

Field workers visited every county and interviewed poor relief officials. Additional information was secured from data on file with various State departments, from local auditors' and controllers' reports, and from records found in county court houses and poor board offices. Use was made of all available reference material. A few of the outstanding findings, which were published by the Department of Welfare in a 300-page printed report, show:

1. That there are 425 separate poor districts in Pennsylvania, ranging in size from a township district of 73 persons to Philadelphia's municipal government district with a population of 1,541,615.
2. That the areas of these districts range from 4 to 1,142 square miles, with 50 counties having one district each and one county having as high as 52 districts.
3. That administration is in the hands of 967 legally designated directors of the poor, most of whom are elected to office.
4. That more than 525 laws relating to poor relief remain on the statute books, creating confusion and conflict in their administration.
5. That personnel standards are low and that, with few exceptions, poor relief is administered by persons without training or experience in their work.
6. That most of the 85 almshouses in the State have inadequate facilities to care for the aged and chronically ill persons who inhabit them.
7. That the average outdoor relief grant to a family of five is \$14.00 per month and runs as low as \$5.00 per month in some districts.
8. That the poor boards spend between \$12,000,000.00

and \$14,000,000.00 from local tax funds each year, of which approximately 18 per cent goes into administration, outside of almshouses.

9. That poor relief as organized and administered in Pennsylvania today has changed very little in its essentials since the time of William Penn.

One of the objectives of this study was to provide information which would serve as the groundwork for poor law reform and the development of modern public welfare services in Pennsylvania. Widespread use of the material has already been made by public officials and private organizations and the study may well mark a point of new departure in the State's welfare history.

Publications based on the poor relief study include:

1. Poor Relief Administration in Pennsylvania.
State Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, 1935.
300 pages.
2. Seventeenth Century Poor Relief in the Twentieth Century: A summary with recommendations. Prepared by Dr. Ewan Clague and published by the Joint Committee on Research, Philadelphia Community Council and Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents.
3. The Almshouses in Pennsylvania.
4. Poor Relief in Centre County.
5. Poor Relief in Lackawanna County.
6. Poor Relief in Philadelphia County.

(The last four are mimeographed studies issued by the Department of Welfare, Harrisburg.)

In addition to this published material, the Department of Welfare has on file for inspection or further research:

1. Field schedules containing detailed financial and social information on the administration of poor relief in all counties.
2. Field schedules of a business analysis of almshouse farms and their management.

3. Compilations of general uncodified poor laws, judicial decisions, and all local and special poor relief acts, arranged by counties.

The Unemployment Relief Digest. In July, 1934, Social Surveys released the first issue of "The Unemployment Relief Digest." The purpose of this publication is to aid the staff of the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Administration to keep abreast of significant new ideas and developments in the fields related to their work. The method selected for the accomplishment of this purpose was the presentation, in compact form, of pertinent material from currently released books, magazines, newspapers, and bulletins.

In April, 1935, the publication was transformed from a semi-monthly, mimeographed or multilithed bulletin to a printed, monthly magazine. At the same time, it was placed on a subscription basis at the rate of \$1.75 per year. The magazine is sent gratis to those members of the Pennsylvania E. R. A. administrative or field staff who request it, also to the Executive Director of the E. R. A. of each of the other forty-seven States and to interested officials of the F. E. R. A.

Paid subscriptions have been received from individuals and organizations in thirty-five States and various parts of Canada. Although no thorough analysis of the mailing list has been attempted, indications are that the majority of subscribers are connected with State E. R. A.'s or with social work organizations.

Publishers of books, pamphlets, and periodicals supply complimentary copies of requested material. After being reviewed for "The Digest," these publications are placed in the library of the Department of Research and Statistics. This reference collection, catalogued by the Dewey Decimal System, is available to all members of the S. E. R. A.

The contents of the library, as of July, 1935, included:

Pamphlets	547
Magazines	582
Cloth Bound Books	76
Paper Bound Books	67

Total	1,272
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APPENDIX A

RESEARCH PROJECTS RELATED TO PLANNING

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RESEARCH PROJECTS RELATED TO PLANNING

Revised Work Relief Program (October 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935)

<u>County</u>	<u>Approved Estimated Cost</u>
<u>Allegheny County</u>	
#02-F2-1018 - Survey for location of boundary line between Edgewood and Wilkinsburg, Swissvale and Braddock Townships - 17,000 feet surrounding 370 acres. Plotting of map showing lots and subdivisions.	\$ 1,800
#02-F2-1019 - Sewickley. Preparation of block and utilities maps with necessary surveys, started under CWA Project #02-0434.	8,700
#02-F2-1022 - Pittsburgh. Survey of air pollution started December 28, 1933 under #02-1096. Includes chemical analysis of fuels and dusts; determination of dust content in atmosphere; microscopic studies of amounts of carbon, silicon, iron, etc., in human lungs; inspection of home and factory fuels and equipment, and the compilation of the above data.	
#02-F2-1064 - Pittsburgh. Project for scientific research under the Faculty of Carnegie Institute of Technology. Results to be filed with Pittsburgh Department of Public Works and other public agencies.	
(A) Hydraulics of flood movements in Rivers.	
(B) Research in Occupational Fields.	
(C) Research in Field of Mechanics.	
(D) Research in Field of Electricity.	
(E) Research in Field of Mining and Metallurgy Bradford Oil Field.	
(F) Research in Field of Mechanical Engineering.	
(G) Research in Field of Chemistry.	
(H) Research in Field of Low Cost Housing.	
#02-F2-1067 - Pittsburgh. City Transit Commission Local Transportation Survey in cooperation with the City Planning Commission. Economic, financial, operating, industrial, and planning factors to be studied. Started under CWA.	47,000
#02-F2-1077 - Pittsburgh. Geodetic and Topographical Survey. Survey and completion of sheets started under CWA.	94,000

CountyApproved
Estimated
CostAllegheny County (Continued)

#02-F2-1078 - Pittsburgh. Investigating and mapping of City and adjacent areas; the correction of zone and street maps; the preparation of Valuation and Improvement District Maps; and the plotting of delinquent tax properties. Under direction of City Planning Commission. \$ 118,000

#02-F2-1079 - Pittsburgh. Development studies for the City Recreation Areas, including a basic inventory of present areas. City Planning Commission. 30,000

#02-F2-1080 - Pittsburgh. Real Estate Survey of building permits, vacant property and lots, movement of population, deeds, mortgages, and foreclosures. Sponsored by City Planning Commission. 50,000

#02-F2-1081 - Pittsburgh. Correlating Project for the City Planning Commission surveys. 36,000

#02-F2-1253 - Pittsburgh. Street tree census to obtain the size, variety, location, and condition of the trees in the city. 11,000

#02-F2-1305 - Pittsburgh. Slum clearance survey soliciting owners to permit razing of buildings without recourse to law. 4,700

#02-F2-1290 - Turtle Creek Valley. Joint project of 18 communities for flood control and sewage disposal planning. Started under CWA. Involved bringing up to date all maps (topography) in all communities before survey could be started. Triangulation, street location, and areas, runoffs, use of water, studies for retention dams, population growth and trends, in order to coordinate present plans. Sponsored by Valley Planning Commission. 22,000

#02-F2-1148 - Pittsburgh. Reproduction of old records, especially of sewers, and the preparation of new maps of the sewer systems of annexed boroughs. 38,000

#02-F2-1132 - Pittsburgh. Varied research applicable to planning (elimination of acid from waste waters, study of mine waters, study of fuel gas warning agents, etc.) Sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. 27,000

#02-F2-1127 - Allegheny County. General physical survey of Allegheny County as basic data for the coordination of all other surveys. 50,000

#02-F2-1100 - Versailles Township. Surveys and designs for sewers in built up portions of township. 2,000

CountyApproved
Estimated
CostAllegheny County (Continued)

#02-F2-1082 - Pittsburgh. Studies of the water fronts, the major street plans, the developments of unused area, the revamping of poor layouts, the location of pedestrian routes to hilltops, and the current major improvements. Sponsored by Planning Commission.

\$ 46,000

Beaver County

#04-F2-1035 - Beaver County. Traffic count on various roads to furnish data for recommendations for developments, improvement, and maintenance.

6,000

Blair County

#07-F2-1065 - Altoona. Survey of poles carrying electrical lines (1100 poles with 5000 attachments) to enable the city to level a pole tax, to make recommendations for removal or replacement, and to bring up to date all records.

6,000

Butler County

#10-F2-1054 - Butler. Check on sanitary sewage flow to determine if leaks beyond a reasonable maximum are present.

2,500

#10-F2-1022 - Butler. Survey of the observance of traffic rules, parking, child pedestrian practices, street car observation of rules, as well as inquiries among drivers and pedestrians concerning recommendations for better codes.

3,300

Cambria County

#11-F2-1069 - Johnstown. Triangulation and Monumental Survey.

5,360

#11-F2-1053 - Johnstown. Real Estate Survey for equalization of tax burden.

19,000

Carbon County

#13-F2-1031 - East Mauch Chunk. Determination of street and sidewalk grades throughout borough.

2,400

Chester County

#15-F2-1008 - West Chester. Plans and details for Park Developments, Flood Control, and Borough Zoning.

4,000

<u>County</u>	<u>Approved Estimated Cost</u>
<u>Chester County (Continued)</u>	
#15-F2-1020 - Coatesville. Preparation of Block Map and Zoning Map with the necessary survey and plotting.	\$ 7,100
#15-F2-1055 - Coatesville. Survey of traffic flow and of violations of the traffic code.	1,400
#15-F2-1093 - Kennett Square Borough. Real Property Inventory; Survey of buildings to determine their age, size, value, rental, accommodations, etc.	920
#15-F2-1099 - Oxford Borough. (Same as above)	920
#15-F2-1095 - Parkesburg Borough. (Same as above)	920
#15-F2-1094 - Coatesville. (Same as above)	2,067
#15-F2-1067 - West Chester Borough. (Same as above)	2,067
#15-F2-1090 - Spring City Borough. (Same as above)	920
<u>Clearfield County</u>	
#17-F2-1052 - DuBois. Preparation of maps for stream relocation and control.	4,400
<u>Clinton County</u>	
#18-F2-1051 - Renovo Borough. Survey of tenantable houses, non-tenantable houses, and fire hazards for demolition and housing purposes; to provide for playgrounds, and to show present ownership of buildings.	7,800
<u>Crawford County</u>	
#20-F2-1040 - Meadville. Real Property Inventory; Survey of buildings to determine their age, size, value, rental, accommodations, etc.	11,500
<u>Cumberland County</u>	
#21-F2-1014 - West Fairview Borough. Survey of unsanitary conditions along small stream flowing through borough with plans and estimates for corrections.	300
<u>Dauphin County</u>	
#22-F2-1012 - Harrisburg. Traffic and Parking Survey (City Planning Commission).	3,000
#22-F2-1044 - Harrisburg. Real Estate Survey Showing all improvements on properties.	6,000

CountyApproved
Estimated
CostDauphin County (Continued)

#22-F2-1059 - Lykens. Making map of borough locating sewer lines.	\$ 900
#S-22-F4-1068 - Department of Internal Affairs - Formulation of Uniform Building Code for cities of third class.	4,000
#22-F2-1090 - Harrisburg. Survey of Unsanitary and Uninhabitable houses - listing defects in sanitation, fire hazards, and other conditions.	2,000
#22-F2-1094 - Harrisburg. Topographical survey of important sections within the jurisdiction of the City Planning Commission.	9,700

Fayette County

#26-F2-1048 - Connellsville. Survey of sewers, mapping those in existence and preparation of profile and plans for new ones.	11,000
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Greene County

#30-F2-1026 - Waynesburg Borough. Real Property Inventory; Survey of buildings to determine their age, size, value, rental, accommodations, etc.	3,000
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Jefferson County

#33-F2-1029 - Punxsutawney Borough. Housing survey to include physical and social conditions of 2000 homes.	4,100
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Lackawanna County

#35-F2-1006 - Dunmore Borough. Survey of buildings for Slum clearance and housing.	3,600
#35-F2-1103 - Dunmore Borough. To determine the present extent and location of the sewer system, and the proper and necessary extensions to be made.	6,400
#35-F2-1140 - Dunmore Borough. Real Property Inventory; Survey of buildings to determine their age, size, value, rental, accommodations, etc.	4,300
#35-F2-1125 - Scranton. (Same as above)	21,000
#35-F2-1146 - Archbald Borough. (Same as above)	1,900

CountyApproved
Estimated
CostLackawanna County (Continued)

#35-F2-1148 - Olyphant Borough. Real Property Inventory; Survey of buildings to determine their age, size, value, rental, accommodations, etc. \$ 2,400

#35-F2-1174 - Carbondale. (Same as above) 3,900

Lancaster County

#36-F2-1020 - City of Lancaster. To complete survey and mapping of Lancaster. Estimate and check Bench Marks of 1885 and establish boundary markers. 2,900

Lehigh County

#39-F2-1013 - Allentown. Preliminary Engineering for park and playground development. Plan fish conservation, etc. 6,800

#39-F2-1056 - Allentown. Survey of Housing Conditions in Allentown - buildings, condition, and occupancy. Purpose: slum clearance, housing, etc. 24,300

Lycoming County

#41-F2-1037 - Lycoming County. Topographical survey of 15 miles of Muncy Creek for Flood Control. 2,300

Montgomery County

#46-F2-1009 - Lower Merion Township. To make a comprehensive Master Plan for Township including transportation, recreation, the use of land, and the development of a Township Plan. Sponsored by Township Planning Commission. 20,000

Northampton County

#48-F2-1004 - Easton. Traffic Flow Survey for the purpose of planning better arteries. 12,000

#48-F2-1052 - Bangor Borough. Topographical and Location survey for proposed sanitary sewers in borough. 7,900

#48-F2-1057 - Bath Borough. Engineering Survey and drafting necessary to make up composite map of borough. 4,500

#48-F2-1044 - Easton. Survey of all buildings in the town for benefit of city departments, etc. 12,800

CountyApproved
Estimated
CostNorthampton County (Continued)

#48-F2-1094 - Borough of Portland and Upper Bethel Township. Survey of improvements in homes and business buildings. \$ 3,326

Philadelphia County

#51-F2-1009 - Philadelphia. Survey for planting and general improvement of Fairmount Park under the direction of the Fairmount Park Commission. 14,000

#51-F2-1011 - Philadelphia. To prepare a Master Transport Plan; to study economic uses of land; to study recreational areas; to study problem of garbage collection and disposal; to study commercial trends; to establish a consistent building code; to continue lot survey and coding; to continue studies for condemnation; to complete block plans; to make housing studies; to study tax delinquencies and other real estate problems; and to complete social surveys. (Sponsored by the City Planning Commission). 232,000

#51-F2-1017 - Philadelphia. Topographical Surveys of Fairmount Park and other parks and Hydrographic Survey of Schuylkill River within confines of Fairmount Park. Fairmount Park Commission. 6,700

#51-F2-1018 - Philadelphia. Complete record of present buildings with plans and specifications for restoration of old buildings in Fairmount Park. Fairmount Park Commission 7,200

#51-F2-1026 - Philadelphia. Topographical, Horticultural and Architectural Survey of the grounds of the Zoological Gardens, under the direction of the Zoological Society. 12,600

#51-F2-1097 - Philadelphia, Bureau of Water. Study and survey the location of mains, valves, hydrants, etc., with corrections on existing plans. 130,000

#51-F2-1124 - Philadelphia, Bureau of Engineering. Survey and Zoning Continuation of the design of sewage treatment system, interception of sewage from Delaware River, Schuylkill River, and Cobbs Creek. 20,000

#51-F2-1172 - Philadelphia, Bureau of Engineering. Surveys and Zoning of Traffic Flow on the principal arteries of the City. Includes drafting of traffic flow maps and charts. 4,300

#51-F4-1095 - Philadelphia Real Property Inventory; Survey of buildings to determine their age, size, value, rental, accommodations, etc. Completion of Survey and tabulation of data in regard to houses, buildings, etc. 120,000

CountyApproved
Estimated
CostSchuylkill County

#54-F2-1015 - Pottsville. Survey of Area north of Pottsville for another traffic outlet for city.

\$ 2,900

Venango County

#61-F2-1040 - Oil City. Topographical Survey of unsurveyed portions of city and surrounding townships within the jurisdiction of the City Planning Commission.

3,100

Washington County

#63-F2-1078 - Borough of Charleroi. Real Property Inventory; Survey of buildings to determine their age, size, value, rental, accommodations, etc.

6,400

#63-F2-1079 - Borough of Donora -(same as above)

5,800

#63-F2-1080 - City of Washington (same as above)

9,900

#63-F2-1081 - Borough of Canonsburg (same as above)

6,400

#63-F2-1082 - Monongahela (same as above)

5,300

#63-F2-1083 - Borough of California (same as above)

5,800

#63-F2-1146 - East Washington Borough (same as above)

4,000

#63-F2-1059 - Washington County. Traffic survey with study of accidents, parking, violations of motor code, pedestrian practices, etc.

9,400

APPENDIX B

PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING STANDARD BUDGET SHEETS FOR WORK RELIEF

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARDSTANDARD
BUDGET
SHEET

CASE NUMBER _____

COUNTY _____

DISTRICT _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: _____

FAMILY SIZE AND COMPOSITION

DATE					
NO. ADULTS					
NO. CHILDREN 2-12, INC.					
NO. CHILDREN UNDER 2					
TOTAL NO. IN FAMILY					

DATE										
ITEM	WEEKLY BUDGET NEEDS	DIRECT RELIEF	WEEKLY BUDGET NEEDS	DIRECT RELIEF	WEEKLY BUDGET NEEDS	DIRECT RELIEF	WEEKLY BUDGET NEEDS	DIRECT RELIEF	WEEKLY BUDGET NEEDS	DIRECT RELIEF
1. FOOD										
SHOES AND 2. CLOTHING										
3. MILK										
4. HEATING FUEL										
5. COOKING FUEL										
6. PUBLIC UTILITIES										
7. SHELTER										
8. TOTAL										
9. INCIDENTALS										
TOTAL 10. BUDGET										
ADJUSTED 11. INCOME										
BUDGET 12. DEFICIENCY										
SIGNED:										
VISITOR										
APPROVED:										
SUPERVISOR										

BUDGET NEED ENTRIES SHOULD BE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. IN NO CASE, HOWEVER, MAY THE AMOUNTS ENTERED EXCEED THE MAXIMUMS SPECIFIED IN THE BUDGET PROCEDURE.

THE TOTAL OF THE ENTRIES IN THE COLUMN HEADED "DIRECT RELIEF," ITEM 8, MUST NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF BUDGET DEFICIENCY, ITEM 12 OF COLUMN HEADED "WEEKLY BUDGET NEEDS."

AT EACH TIME OF BUDGET DETERMINATION OR REVIEW THE VISITOR MUST SIGN THE BUDGET SHEET IN THE SPACE PROVIDED AND IT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE SUPERVISOR.

WORK RELIEF EMPLOYMENT RECORD

WORK RELIEF EMPLOYMENT STARTED	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
WORK RELIEF EMPLOYMENT STOPPED	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE

DWELLING DATA	DATE	DATE
NO. ROOMS IN DWELLING		
DWELLING OWNED		
DWELLING RENTED		
AMOUNT ACTUAL RENT PAID		

BUDGET CALCULATIONS

MILK

DATE	NUMBER QUARTS MILK DAILY				WEEKLY TOTAL	PRICE PER QUART	WEEKLY BUDGET ALLOWANCE
	FOR CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS	FOR CHILDREN BETWEEN 2 AND 12	FOR ILLNESS OR SPECIAL DIET	DAILY TOTAL			

HEATING FUEL

DATE	NO. ROOMS IN DWELLING	QUANTITY COAL ALLOWED WEEKLY	PRICE PER TON	WEEKLY BUDGET ALLOWANCE

WEEKLY INCOME

DATE									
WAGES-MAN									
WAGES-WOMAN									
WAGES-OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS									
BOARDERS OR LODGERS									
COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS									
OTHER-SPECIFY									
TOTAL INCOME									
LESS: ADJUSTMENTS									
ADJUSTED INCOME									

EXPLAIN FULLY: "OTHER" INCOME

ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME

DATE									
CAR FARE									
LUNCHES AT WORK									
WAGES OF OTHERS NOT APPLIED TO FAMILY BUDGET									
OTHER-SPECIFY									
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS									

EXPLAIN FULLY: WAGES OF OTHERS NOT APPLIED TO FAMILY BUDGET

"OTHER" ADJUSTMENTS

APPENDIX B

PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING STANDARD BUDGET SHEETS FOR WORK RELIEF

Determination of "Budget Needs":

In all cases, the amount entered in the column headed "Weekly Budget Needs" shall be the minimum requirements of the family for each budgetary item but in no case shall the amounts entered exceed the maximum determined from the attached schedules. Care must be exercised in determining the amounts of the budget needs for each item in the budget. In many instances, the amount of the budget needs will be less than the amount of the maximum set. In other instances, budget needs for certain items may be supplied at no cost, such as clothing supplied by relatives or wood made available for the cutting and gathering. In the event that the budget needs for any budget item are supplied without cost to the family, no entry opposite that item should be made.

The maximum allowance for each budgetary item is to be determined by the attached schedules, each of which is briefly explained:

1. Food - Schedule I. To determine the maximum weekly food allowance, it is first necessary to determine the number of adults and the number of children under thirteen years of age (all children 13 and over to be counted as adults). The maximum amount of the weekly budget allowance for food is then determined by reference to Schedule I and is that amount shown at the point of intersection of the horizontal line extending rightward from the number of adults and the vertical line extending downward from the number of children.
2. Milk - Schedule II. The maximum weekly budget allowance for milk is stated in Schedule II. There is provided on the reverse of the budget sheet a form in which the milk allowance must be calculated. The price to be used in calculating this item shall be the current established retail price as specified by the Executive Director of the local Relief Division.
3. Clothing and Shoes - Schedule III. The maximum weekly budget allowance for clothing and shoes is stated in Schedule III.
4. Heating Fuel - Schedule IV. The maximum weekly budget allowance

for heating fuel is based upon the price of coal even though the family may be using other fuel. The maximum amount of the allowance is stated in Schedule IV. There is provided on the reverse of the budget sheet a form for calculating the maximum weekly fuel allowance. The price to be used in calculating this item shall be the current established retail price as specified by the Executive Director of the local Relief Division.

5. Cooking Fuel - Schedule V. The maximum weekly budget allowance for cooking fuel is specified in Schedule V.
6. Shelter - Schedule VI. The maximum weekly budget allowance for shelter is specified in Schedule VI. No entry for this item should be made for "rent free" families. "Rent free" families are those (1) whose shelter is supplied by others without cost to the relief family; (2) whose shelter is supplied in return for services such as janitorial services, watchman services, or other similar services rendered by a member of the relief family in return for living quarters; (3) whose rent is furnished as part of another agreement such as living quarters supplied to a tenant farmer; or (4) whose living quarters are furnished by similar arrangements. In the event the home is owned and occupied by the client, the allowance figured in the budget for shelter should not exceed the maximum amount specified in Column 2 of Schedule VI.
7. Light - Schedule VII. The maximum weekly allowance for light is specified in Schedule VII.
8. Total - The sum of the above seven times.
9. Incidentals - Schedule VIII. A maximum allowance of 5% of the amount of the budget items (total shown opposite item 8 on the budget sheet) may be made. This amount should then be adjusted to the nearest 5¢ unit.
10. Total Budget - The sum of items 8 and 9 gives the total budgetary needs of the family.
11. Adjusted Income - In order to determine the adjusted income, all family income must be listed on the form provided therefor on the reverse of the budget sheet. When earnings vary greatly from week to week because of irregular and/or intermittent employment, the earnings for the previous four weeks must be totaled and divided by four. This average will then be used in lieu of actual earnings in computing adjusted weekly income. Adjustments to income must also be entered. The only allowable adjustments are those specified and must be (1) necessary expenditures in connection with job such as carfare to and from work or lunches at work or (2) an allowance to "other members of the family" for a portion of earnings not applied to the family budget. This allowance should be made with care. It may be permitted only for daughters, sons, or others who are not heads of the household. In no case shall the amount of this allowance exceed 1/3rd of such earnings.

and the person to whom this allowance is made should not be included in determining the weekly clothing budget allowance for the family. The amount of the adjustments subtracted from the total income gives the amount of adjusted income to be entered opposite item 11 on the budget sheet.

12. Budge Deficiency - The amount of budget deficiency is determined by subtracting adjusted income (item 11) from total budget (item 10). This amount should then be adjusted to the nearest .25¢ unit.

SCHEDULE I

MAXIMUM WEEKLY FOOD ALLOWANCE

NUMBER OF ADULTS*	Number of CHILDREN under 13 years of age									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2.00	2.75	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.25	7.75	8.25**
2	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50**
3	4.50	5.25	6.00	7.00	7.75	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50**
4	5.50	6.50	7.25	8.25	8.75	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50**
5	6.75	7.75	8.50	9.25	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50**
6	8.00	8.75	9.50	10.25	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.25**
7	9.00	9.75	10.50	11.25	11.75	12.25	12.75	13.25	13.50	14.00**
8	10.00	10.75	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00
9	10.75	11.50	12.25	12.75	13.25	13.75	14.25	14.75	15.00	15.00
10	11.75	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
11	12.50	13.00	13.75	14.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
12	13.00	13.75	14.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
13	13.75	14.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
14	14.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
15	14.75	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
16	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

* Count all persons 13 years of age and over as adults.

** Allow \$.50 for each additional child - \$15.00 is the maximum weekly food allowance regardless of family size.

SCHEDULE II

MAXIMUM WEEKLY MILK ALLOWANCE

The maximum of weekly milk allowance shall not exceed the following:

Value of 7 quarts of milk for each child up to 2 years of age

Value of 7 quarts of milk for each 2 children between the ages of 2-12 inclusive. (Allow 7 quarts per week for each odd child in this age group.)

Value of milk needed in case of illness or special diet

Note:- It is assumed that the food allowance covers normal need for cooking, cereals, coffee, etc.

SCHEDULE III

MAXIMUM WEEKLY ALLOWANCE FOR CLOTHING AND SHOES

The maximum weekly allowance for clothing and shoes shall not exceed the following:

<u>Size of Family</u>	<u>Maximum Weekly Allowance</u>
1	\$.50
2	1.00
3	1.50
4	2.00
5	2.50
6	3.00
7	3.50
8	4.00
9	4.50
10	5.00
11	5.50
12	6.00
13	6.50
14	7.00
15	7.50
16	8.00

SCHEDULE IV.

WEEKLY MAXIMUM HEATING FUEL ALLOWANCE

A: In Areas Using Anthracite Coal:

Heating fuel allowance shall be permitted in the budget only during the period of October 1 - May 1,** and shall not exceed the following:

1. Dwelling of 3 rooms* or less - value of 1/8 ton of coal of the quality and type ordinarily used in the community.
2. Dwelling of 4 or 5 rooms* inclusive - value of 1/5 ton of coal of the

quality and type ordinarily used in the community.

3. Dwelling of 6 rooms* or more - value of $1/4$ ton of coal of the quality and type ordinarily used in the community.

B: In Areas Using Bituminous Coal or Fuel Other Than Anthracite Coal:

Heating fuel allowance shall be permitted in the budget only during the period of October 1 - May 1, ** and shall not exceed the following:

1. Dwelling of 3 rooms* or less - value of $1/6$ ton of coal of the quality and type ordinarily used in the community.
2. Dwelling of 4 to 5 rooms- inclusive - value of $1/4$ ton of coal of the quality and type ordinarily used in the community.
3. Dwelling of 6 rooms- or more - value of $1/3$ ton of coal of the quality and type ordinarily used in the community.

If heating is done by fuel other than coal, the maximum allowance should not exceed that which would be allowed for coal as determined in the above schedule.

No additional allowance for cooking fuel should be made between October 1 and May 1 where the family uses the same fuel for heating and cooking purposes.

*Do not count bath-rooms, pantries, or unused, unheated cellars and attic rooms.

**Since these budget calculations are now being made for placement or work projects during the months when fuel is needed for heating, all fuel needs should be included in the budget calculations.

SCHEDULE V WEEKLY MAXIMUM COOKING FUEL ALLOWANCE

The weekly maximum cooking fuel allowance shall not exceed the following:

- \$.60 per week for a family of four persons or less
- \$.70 per week for a family of five - eight persons
- \$.85 per week for a family of nine persons or more

The allowance for cooking fuel may be given in addition to the heating fuel allowance from October 1 - May 1 in cases where different types of fuel are used, i.e., wood or coal for heating, gas for cooking.

SCHEDULE VI

WEEKLY MAXIMUM SHELTER ALLOWANCE

Size of Family	Maximum Weekly Shelter	If landlord furnished any of the following the weekly allowance for shelter may be increased not more than the following amounts. Each item included in the shelter allowance should be noted and explained opposite the appropriate item on the budget.				The total Weekly Maximum Shelter Allowance Shall Not Exceed
	Unheated Unfurnished Living Quarters					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Heat	Gas	Light	Furniture	
1	\$2.00	\$.35	\$.50	\$.20	\$.25	\$3.30
2-3	2.50	.50	.60	.30	.30	4.20
4-6*	3.15	.70	.75	.40	.50	5.50
6-7*	3.15	.85	.75	.50	.60	5.85
7-8*	3.15	1.00	.75	.60	.75	6.25
9 or more	3.50	1.10	.85	.70	.85	6.25

* The inclusion of the same number of persons in two groups is to take care of variations in the family make-up in respect to adults and children.

SCHEDULE VII

WEEKLY MAXIMUM LIGHT ALLOWANCE

The maximum weekly allowance for light shall not exceed the following:

\$.30 per week for a family of three persons or less

\$.60 per week for a family of four - eight persons

\$.70 per week for a family of nine persons or more

SCHEDULE VIII

MAXIMUM WEEKLY ALLOWANCE FOR INCIDENTALS

A maximum allowance of 5% of the amount of the total (Item 8 on the Budget Sheet) can be made for personal incidentals and household necessities not otherwise covered in the budget. This amount should then be adjusted to the nearest 5¢ unit.

APPENDIX C

PROVISIONS GOVERNING HOURS OF LABOR AND WAGES

APPENDIX C

PROVISIONS GOVERNING HOURS OF LABOR AND WAGES

HOURS OF LABOR AND ASSIGNMENT OF HOURS

The general principle to be followed by the Local Work Division office is to assign each person certified by the local Relief Division and employed on a Work Division project to that number of hours which will enable him to earn the amount of his (or her) family's budget deficiency. This will be calculated as follows: In the Office of the Local Work Division the weekly family budget deficiency of the assigned employee is multiplied by four to ascertain the four-week budget deficiency of that family. The wage rate for the job to be filled (as established by the local Wage Rate Committee and approved by the State Work Division) is ascertained. The four-week family budget deficiency is divided by the hourly wage rate to ascertain the number of hours that employee will have to work during each four-week period to earn the total family budget deficiency for four weeks. This is the number of hours of work which the Local Work Division should then assign that worker. Regardless of which member of the family is employed, the budget deficiency and the number of hours which the employee will be assigned to work on the job are calculated in the same manner.

STANDARD WORK-WEEK, - UNIT, - DAY

a. A standard work week consists of 36 hours; a standard work unit of 18 hours. A standard work week therefore, consists of two standard work units at 18 hours each. Each standard work week will be composed of five work days, four of which are of seven hour duration and one of eight hours. The eight hour day will occur every Wednesday.

The first work unit of each calendar week includes 7 hours Mon-

day, 7 hours Tuesday, and 4 hours Wednesday; the second work unit includes 4 hours Wednesday, 7 hours Thursday, and 7 hours Friday.

No employee (except administrative employees, and superintendents, foremen, timekeepers, and supervising engineers) shall work more than seven hours on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, or Friday, except in making up lost time, nor more than 8 hours on Wednesday, nor more than 36 hours per week, nor more than 126 hours (7 work units) in any four week period, beginning with Monday of the week in which he starts to work.

b. The Local Work Director must require lost time to be made up within a four week work period whenever possible, but in so doing the workers shall not exceed the maximum of eight hours per day.

c. Referrals to jobs may be made on any day of the week but the worker so referred will be considered as having started his four week work period on Monday of the week in which he starts work.

WORK UNITS NOT TO BE SPLIT

a. In assigning hours of work to eligible workers, an employee shall always be assigned for the full number of hours in any work unit, a part of which unit is necessary to enable the worker to earn enough to meet his family's budget deficiency.

Thus, if an eligible worker on a 50¢-per hour rate has a family budget deficiency of \$60 per four-week period, he would be assigned seven 18 hour units (126 hours) in every four weeks, during which he could earn \$63. An eligible worker with the same budget deficiency on a \$1 per hour rate would be assigned four 18-hour units (72 hours) every four-week period, during which he could earn a total of \$72.

b. Extra hours so assigned and worked, and amounts so earned over the family's budget deficiency during a four-week period shall not be consid-

ered in calculating an employee's family budget deficiency or his assigned working time during a subsequent four-week period.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

a. After being assigned to a definite number of work units for each four week work period, an employee's work units may be distributed over the four-week work period at the discretion of the Local Work Division Director.

Thus, an eligible worker rating 50¢ per hour with a four-week total budget deficiency of \$25 would be assigned to three work units (54 hours) during each four week work period. If the Local Work Division Director so decides, these three work units can be worked in the first week and a half of that four week work period, in one full work week at the beginning and one half work week at the end of the four week work period, or in any possible combination of three 18 hour work units that the Local Work Director might choose.

PAYMENT OF WAGES

a. Regardless of how the time actually worked is distributed over the four week period, the total four-week family budget deficiency will be paid in cash in four equal weekly installments. Any additional amount due for hours assigned and worked in excess of those needed to earn the budget deficiency will be paid after the end of the worker's four-week work period.

b. If the operation of the project is interrupted because of suspension, cancellation, completion or for any other reason, all employees receiving budget deficiency payments shall be returned immediately to direct relief without regard to the termination of their four-week work period.

as soon as their budget deficiency payments in the current four week work period equal or exceed the earnings.

c. Payments to families with budget deficiencies larger than can be earned. When the Local Relief Division has authorized a budget deficiency larger than the maximum which can be earned by the employable referred to a project, the difference between the budget deficiency and the maximum may be paid weekly to the Case Name by increasing the amount of the regular budget deficiency check, if authorized by the Local Relief Division. The amount of this check must be posted and reported in the same manner as the regular budget deficiency payment and is to be included in the total of budget deficiency payments when the Case Ledger Card is balanced at the end of four weeks of payments. The difference between the payments and earnings will be charged to the unearned time project.

d. Payments to cases for whom a change in budget deficiency is authorized within a four-week work period. When an increase or decrease in budget deficiency is authorized by the Relief Division one, two, or three weeks before the start of the ensuing four-week work period, the total budget deficiency payment authorized may be paid at once but the change in eligible number of units, if any, will not be effective until the start of the ensuing four-week work period.

The difference between payments and earnings is to be charged to the unearned time project if the payments are larger than the earnings.

e. The total amount paid for any four-week period shall not exceed the budget deficiency unless the worker actually works some or all of the extra hours assigned to avoid a fractional part of a work unit.

To illustrate: A worker is assigned to three work units (54 hours) per four week-period on a job for which the rate is 50¢ per hour and the case has a budget deficiency for the four-week period amounting to \$25.00. If all these 54 hours were worked, his monthly earnings would be \$27.00, whereas his budget deficiency is only \$25.00. If for any reason he does not work the full 54 hours within the four-week period, his wage shall not exceed that for the number of hours actually worked but it shall not fall below the amount of his budget deficiency. Thus, if he worked only 52 hours, he would be paid \$26.00; if he worked only 50 hours, he would be paid \$25.00; if he worked only 40 hours he would be paid \$25.00.

BUDGET DEFICIENCY THE MINIMUM PAYMENT

a. In no case, and regardless of the number of hours actually worked within the four-week period, is the employee to receive less than the amount of his budget deficiency, unless the budget deficiency cannot be earned in the maximum number of hours which could be assigned. In this case the difference between the maximum amount that can be earned and the authorized budget deficiency payment may be paid by increasing the amount of the regular budget deficiency check, if authorized by the Local Relief Division. The minimum amount is due him because he has worked at least the number of hours in the four week work period which at his hourly rate totals his budget deficiency.

b. If during the four week period an employee works fewer hours than necessary to earn the amount of his budget deficiency, the deficiency in hours is not carried forward as an obligation on the employee during a subsequent four week period. The Local Work Director must require that all workers on a budget deficiency basis make up lost time, if it can be done, within the current four week work period.

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE I

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
 INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
 APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Total 15 Months	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934
TOTAL	\$ 58,013,495.74	\$ 4,421,122.99	\$ 4,030,066.68	\$ 4,070,764.89
Adams	60,700.99	3,841.33	5,585.00	908.80
Allegheny	9,576,096.28	659,595.89	435,571.63	748,046.02
Armstrong	310,179.91	17,614.62	16,907.17	25,350.76
Beaver	912,820.58	45,767.15	63,243.68	63,757.92
Bedford	365,877.11	11,147.90	42,379.76	37,745.20
Berks	1,601,136.94	46,385.48	113,190.21	113,742.23
Blair	846,717.14	39,875.53	48,289.79	40,209.53
Bradford	107,588.99	8,003.22	18,144.01	7,192.00
Bucks	309,943.41	18,317.39	22,503.68	27,899.44
Butler	304,176.78	15,517.42	15,928.64	17,097.43
Cambria	1,194,945.58	57,933.04	39,925.24	68,486.99
Cameron	9,557.50	151.45	3,905.49	383.91
Carbon	363,904.13	19,145.15	17,750.73	27,141.37
Centro	439,926.41	20,102.61	18,548.06	24,395.98
Chester	460,190.57	18,708.57	18,433.64	22,747.26
Clarion	217,866.84	14,634.91	40,774.19	5,294.30
Clearfield	673,595.00	14,615.13	27,267.77	51,913.87
Clinton	235,327.05	6,206.33	18,289.23	3,069.86
Columbia	225,588.55	16,980.41	15,407.81	9,110.39
Crawford	309,278.15	19,199.71	13,960.66	23,794.03
Cumberland	353,550.01	15,295.12	16,346.96	21,722.97
Dauphin	1,802,582.30	31,510.97	31,682.84	73,250.27
Delaware	896,919.61	71,868.34	74,259.45	86,095.35
Elk	100,040.58	6,332.02	15,867.19	1,785.98
Erie	1,053,319.94	60,487.63	79,531.76	77,815.70
Fayette	1,418,342.35	77,879.42	149,749.62	176,087.90
Forest	20,032.61	753.43	1,993.46	344.67
Franklin	345,503.22	12,245.40	12,143.10	22,410.57
Fulton	57,000.45	2,807.80	11,712.75	6,554.10
Greene	257,737.88	8,713.33	7,466.54	5,119.31
Huntingdon	285,677.25	6,464.12	19,689.02	11,555.59
Indiana	337,680.31	18,988.65	18,064.48	14,101.79
Jefferson	408,297.93	13,960.83	14,329.43	12,215.61

TABLE I (Continued)

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
 INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
 APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Total 15 Months	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934
Juniata	\$ 70,604.29	\$ 2,215.54	\$ 1,882.03	\$ 358.39
Lackawanna	1,977,142.68	218,533.66	229,604.22	227,663.22
Lancaster	580,602.54	29,242.15	42,905.50	56,931.64
Lawrence	1,100,989.91	77,946.61	35,138.37	42,836.69
Lebanon	334,785.00	25,692.33	20,683.22	25,011.01
Lehigh	1,259,951.30	40,443.53	82,468.67	71,322.59
Luzerne	2,235,718.22	94,219.63	70,158.84	97,627.45
Lycoming	660,703.63	25,074.46	19,352.73	29,431.22
McKean	177,583.46	12,164.25	13,442.04	10,981.94
Mercer	727,254.59	67,815.69	60,335.24	47,956.60
Mifflin	290,022.83	6,655.43	22,382.57	3,595.60
Monroe	325,937.26	10,880.58	41,494.33	20,124.45
Montgomery	1,033,107.64	50,950.76	66,155.64	93,609.64
Montour	120,688.04	3,830.81	5,369.79	10,789.17
Northampton	1,267,727.79	98,051.14	103,646.40	113,619.04
Northumberland	581,342.17	25,505.13	30,579.64	29,011.62
Perry	79,521.22	3,224.03	4,955.50	628.77
Philadelphia	9,000,238.22	786,169.94	759,554.42	665,014.99
Pike	30,370.14	2,735.14	7,226.39	2,600.34
Potter	117,113.58	2,595.43	19,879.85	2,125.64
Schuylkill	2,113,418.69	97,689.37	156,443.86	152,767.84
Snyder	132,497.26	3,692.35	6,922.16	813.61
Somerset	757,284.00	25,305.94	28,885.18	38,077.97
Sullivan	38,226.01	1,998.07	18,643.67	2,458.32
Susquehanna	117,704.56	4,112.30	34,024.76	2,477.51
Tioga	144,044.05	3,955.61	31,466.97	8,141.85
Union	91,371.42	5,187.26	6,593.93	786.68
Venango	711,747.02	19,670.22	32,637.24	39,630.74
Warren	207,158.15	8,478.77	8,220.78	11,416.19
Washington	1,051,416.47	36,654.08	50,450.28	71,354.54
Wayne	75,894.12	4,479.57	15,143.64	1,400.16
Westmoreland	1,315,744.58	72,704.06	88,792.67	118,634.91
Wyoming	54,929.74	3,759.55	10,554.61	610.81
York	1,064,149.14	48,944.59	27,154.98	51,555.48
State-wide	2,304,398.17	1,109,489.71	428,073.52	192,051.17

TABLE I (Continued)

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
 INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
 APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934
TOTAL	\$ 3,285,119.20	\$ 1,919,106.60	\$ 468,436.43	\$ 992,577.11
Adams	25.50	-----	70.85	1,508.76
Allegheny	758,052.65	465,188.23	34,550.64	32,897.55
Armstrong	11,844.33	5,846.28	647.02	11,082.44
Beaver	70,620.03	45,562.57	2,411.22	17,212.52
Bedford	15,425.34	15,100.16	3,212.14	6,832.49
Berks	100,483.27	94,979.72	3,642.53	17,605.23
Blair	23,654.09	11,005.22	1,384.65	30,945.02
Bradford	6,637.27	4,794.65	1,154.42	2,098.78
Bucks	13,795.71	10,237.30	1,216.95	5,206.42
Butler	5,634.95	3,859.01	1,093.25	11,284.51
Cambria	67,964.93	28,813.65	7,880.97	17,010.32
Cameron	- 2.00	-----	-----	-----
Carbon	18,176.28	12,184.47	88.95	2,023.04
Centre	23,869.34	15,691.32	2,731.09	13,161.54
Chester	18,573.75	11,517.52	4,472.13	22,749.81
Clarion	234.70	220.30	450.53	8,466.43
Clearfield	27,994.95	30,326.54	2,274.93	9,734.84
Clinton	107.29	177.21	523.57	12,283.61
Columbia	7,425.03	6,424.87	376.15	8,728.23
Crawford	18,900.46	6,645.38	1,083.89	2,700.45
Cumberland	18,266.04	9,818.04	207.02	6,100.74
Dauphin	68,931.70	44,373.99	61,277.06	113,479.89
Delaware	59,783.03	21,192.06	3,295.23	20,861.34
Elk	13.15	95.98	287.41	2,046.67
Erie	56,391.50	14,805.15	2,907.80	15,888.19
Fayette	138,603.76	75,718.61	7,613.44	19,477.88
Forest	118.65	156.05	143.22	444.89
Franklin	23,820.71	15,021.01	2,166.14	31,613.75
Fulton	3,478.89	586.51	- 3.20	2,728.29
Greene	253.40	-----	123.78	10,463.43
Huntingdon	10,045.97	12,577.98	614.74	7,647.70
Indiana	7,673.25	2,359.95	827.03	9,471.32
Jefferson	6,247.77	3,722.17	454.56	6,244.94

TABLE I (Continued)

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
 INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
 APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934
Juniata	\$ 3.15	\$ 44.10	\$ 157.53	\$ 1,103.71
Lackawanna	200,756.28	56,336.36	12,302.01	16,009.55
Lancaster	37,736.20	24,264.77	13,384.42	12,617.00
Lawrence	36,629.52	14,541.84	8,808.87	32,124.28
Lebanon	27,216.57	4,460.71	405.49	2,268.68
Lehigh	47,142.37	34,673.23	4,362.87	26,572.09
Luzerne	117,546.67	58,951.91	42,774.78	19,003.68
Lycoming	27,752.44	16,646.27	1,759.27	22,075.36
McKean	2,526.57	992.47	986.96	2,366.69
Mercer	35,407.79	25,662.95	1,678.90	18,305.94
Mifflin	742.91	1,391.60	1,713.07	13,237.01
Monroe	14,513.76	12,702.11	11,111.31	14,024.21
Montgomery	80,541.95	29,967.75	3,789.04	13,954.82
Montour	9,468.11	6,207.29	372.92	6,116.35
Northampton	72,233.18	49,945.87	2,049.34	21,313.07
Northumberland	19,944.74	11,057.60	3,538.36	17,443.48
Perry	1.34	18.76	125.53	579.80
Philadelphia	400,000.19	261,900.09	69,695.08	130,891.41
Pike	774.53	3,913.37	2,103.70	539.35
Potter	52.75	228.53	501.66	2,108.55
Schuylkill	102,197.53	80,529.76	8,092.04	57,008.03
Snyder	.65	9.15	73.90	1,129.50
Somerset	29,490.92	14,154.93	4,172.76	13,809.55
Sullivan	- 34.41	67.16	213.56	- 164.64
Susquehanna	12.73	178.34	257.47	270.25
Tioga	1,823.46	2,405.08	587.35	4,395.62
Union	1,918.77	1,062.12	116.62	1,651.71
Venango	25,921.47	15,517.34	4,892.20	11,639.52
Warren	9,939.70	5,671.64	481.51	4,314.84
Washington	36,586.46	17,179.56	3,730.72	17,804.30
Wayne	705.55	1,584.06	78.30	2,201.93
Westmoreland	99,765.60	27,544.04	6,282.20	22,779.09
Wyoming	280.68	3,929.51	2,547.45	824.59
York	41,101.57	3,068.05	1,251.80	13,401.52
State-wide	221,371.81	163,296.38	104,857.33	6,855.25

TABLE I (Continued)

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
 INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
 APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	November 1934	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935
TOTAL	\$ 3,604,126.00	\$ 6,357,949.52	\$ 8,263,342.53	\$ 7,255,603.62
Adams	3,863.01	6,915.77	11,112.24	13,120.38
Allegheny	231,233.83	933,553.26	1,371,802.03	1,352,600.06
Armstrong	26,547.41	43,991.70	49,920.26	35,188.72
Beaver	61,336.00	117,407.14	122,407.68	113,358.53
Bedford	23,732.95	44,524.97	56,218.36	42,551.43
Berks	112,982.05	162,720.00	205,819.30	197,790.91
Blair	69,036.75	107,111.98	142,361.19	135,520.42
Bradford	8,254.49	11,801.81	17,065.71	14,243.82
Bucks	15,286.93	20,803.64	43,699.81	37,643.90
Butler	31,553.76	42,180.07	60,344.85	35,233.98
Cambria	74,733.64	160,750.31	191,332.06	92,601.14
Cameron	-----	1,385.97	2,042.71	1,576.15
Carbon	115,254.75	41,826.79	62,019.70	57,896.18
Centre	43,873.81	72,457.80	83,349.92	58,197.79
Chester	57,596.56	67,009.70	69,561.60	78,522.68
Clarion	22,661.11	26,810.23	34,852.84	20,563.59
Clearfield	52,669.36	106,824.19	123,792.39	104,575.21
Clinton	30,647.46	38,792.77	46,815.93	30,463.91
Columbia	23,321.68	31,299.94	37,225.30	30,365.62
Crawford	23,840.80	33,225.62	47,145.50	55,358.87
Cumberland	18,010.21	46,846.00	63,323.23	60,919.59
Dauphin	177,435.84	214,977.81	238,954.15	209,184.94
Delaware	74,636.86	95,109.94	108,981.82	92,052.71
Elk	6,183.24	16,797.10	22,446.09	14,507.37
Erie	74,421.04	116,513.17	151,958.66	157,992.65
Fayette	73,608.99	125,638.26	154,778.95	130,085.12
Forest	1,133.58	2,347.78	4,893.48	2,765.27
Franklin	32,154.97	45,626.54	53,232.32	58,549.18
Fulton	4,701.45	5,110.19	7,081.94	7,707.99
Greene	29,782.87	37,601.41	49,325.22	45,502.72
Huntingdon	23,601.42	33,128.12	41,893.37	44,127.95
Indiana	42,311.97	55,874.39	67,360.72	43,063.91
Jefferson	49,918.99	75,440.37	75,482.59	69,118.69

TABLE I (Continued)

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
 INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
 APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	November 1934	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935
Juniata	\$ 5,347.16	\$ 13,143.71	\$ 17,224.66	\$ 15,165.48
Lackawanna	78,429.93	172,300.86	206,512.06	194,179.41
Lancaster	54,866.85	73,835.62	79,208.82	67,888.22
Lawrence	120,217.10	209,430.79	223,125.31	139,347.57
Lebanon	20,831.71	42,198.00	52,325.93	54,982.09
Lehigh	90,712.92	149,295.14	170,464.54	201,092.38
Luzerne	99,301.33	245,697.31	429,415.11	275,007.15
Lycoming	58,213.92	86,905.78	132,034.69	118,119.20
McKean	12,812.68	23,643.02	36,337.50	33,467.73
Mercer	85,830.38	99,516.09	104,493.08	83,988.48
Mifflin	33,348.22	46,399.22	60,791.36	40,609.68
Monroe	8,139.06	29,790.98	42,211.06	43,937.72
Montgomery	77,002.65	136,944.77	146,431.90	102,373.55
Montour	14,554.89	18,002.76	20,483.90	18,546.74
Northampton	76,976.41	118,633.88	174,220.54	183,706.40
Northumberland	34,671.80	62,056.76	117,292.67	111,222.46
Perry	6,513.14	10,593.78	17,897.99	14,878.85
Philadelphia	587,857.13	903,425.37	1,188,769.29	1,032,945.07
Pike	1,202.46	1,691.77	2,121.32	2,236.36
Potter	7,646.67	14,123.60	26,751.33	20,957.91
Schuylkill	166,301.70	229,304.10	284,097.64	224,935.36
Snyder	9,361.80	17,195.32	27,657.16	28,157.05
Somerset	63,027.85	94,497.02	125,614.01	105,559.23
Sullivan	1,303.52	1,809.06	3,261.19	3,274.55
Susquehanna	6,838.94	16,342.73	20,288.72	19,200.76
Tioga	12,769.84	19,474.39	21,195.46	16,714.59
Union	5,655.11	10,980.18	23,498.84	12,679.78
Venango	72,005.86	90,586.88	117,790.75	93,949.97
Warren	28,641.29	32,060.17	41,417.01	33,218.08
Washington	74,675.25	138,422.98	181,221.64	151,048.24
Wayne	6,617.05	10,492.29	12,022.78	9,408.00
Westmoreland	94,925.26	178,130.67	208,590.50	153,305.89
Wyoming	1,762.85	4,980.08	4,682.38	9,214.22
York	49,435.49	99,436.65	125,289.42	133,074.07
State-wide	-----	14,143.00	-----	64,260.00

TABLE I (Continued)

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
 INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
 APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935
TOTAL	\$ 3,201,943.35	\$ 3,476,007.53	\$ 3,531,374.04	\$ 3,085,450.20
Adams	3,471.20	5,333.63	2,147.42	2,742.10
Allegheny	765,606.57	595,376.26	614,615.47	577,401.19
Armstrong	11,249.36	17,645.58	13,115.17	23,229.09
Beaver	28,700.31	54,195.96	60,478.96	46,360.91
Bedford	15,213.09	13,423.84	19,518.28	18,851.20
Berks	36,500.17	99,547.74	161,254.19	124,493.91
Blair	46,206.92	82,863.18	39,548.39	28,699.48
Bradford	4,477.64	1,240.60	1,296.37	1,179.20
Bucks	14,236.24	26,384.33	29,382.53	23,279.14
Butler	17,088.29	17,044.83	14,116.94	16,198.85
Cambria	58,910.41	122,037.65	113,345.49	93,219.74
Cameron	112.42	1.40	-----	-----
Carbon	14,002.92	27,180.42	29,733.29	19,480.09
Centre	22,297.57	23,290.19	11,008.91	6,950.48
Chester	22,083.96	17,737.11	15,893.27	14,583.01
Clarion	11,015.34	13,374.73	10,678.89	7,834.70
Clearfield	37,653.87	36,524.17	31,426.38	16,001.40
Clinton	9,013.52	7,301.66	12,756.18	18,878.47
Columbia	11,973.30	8,903.08	7,465.97	10,589.77
Crawford	12,202.18	20,593.09	19,453.31	11,174.20
Cumberland	17,443.53	24,806.46	16,704.34	17,739.71
Dauphin	136,370.06	148,982.46	153,788.29	98,382.03
Delaware	45,757.60	44,937.51	52,428.29	45,610.08
Elk	5,439.63	4,068.77	3,210.63	959.30
Erie	41,067.79	66,776.03	69,594.44	67,163.43
Fayette	67,161.75	102,306.94	74,316.63	45,265.53
Forest	1,944.92	1,850.22	734.56	403.43
Franklin	19,184.73	15,219.57	8,592.65	11,527.58
Fulton	3,334.76	943.74	149.39	105.85
Greene	25,669.34	16,792.10	10,311.33	10,612.60
Huntingdon	22,289.59	19,090.37	17,713.28	15,237.53
Indiana	14,779.76	14,143.10	15,112.13	13,547.86
Jefferson	17,548.30	14,210.37	19,462.24	29,940.07

TABLE I (Continued)

EXPENDITURES FOR WORK RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS, BY COUNTIES
 INITIAL WORK DIVISION AND REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS
 APRIL, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935
Juniata	\$ 4,711.72	\$ 4,407.40	\$ 3,186.08	\$ 1,653.63
Lackawanna	54,391.90	112,824.34	109,431.13	87,867.75
Lancaster	18,104.74	28,975.18	24,352.41	16,289.02
Lawrence	45,981.69	39,372.16	39,265.51	36,223.60
Lebanon	14,985.88	9,672.41	10,600.55	23,450.42
Lehigh	50,774.94	93,867.41	109,899.72	86,858.90
Luzerne	188,450.52	150,613.01	199,525.27	147,425.56
Lycoming	37,155.03	26,282.85	29,331.18	30,569.23
McKean	11,538.35	7,554.39	5,825.43	2,943.44
Mercer	24,070.63	29,843.39	21,194.20	21,155.23
Mifflin	16,136.60	16,656.75	14,072.87	12,289.94
Monroe	9,190.94	25,460.02	23,324.59	19,032.14
Montgomery	45,444.31	67,801.17	58,151.00	59,988.69
Montour	3,009.45	1,969.95	209.28	1,756.63
Northampton	31,071.28	70,452.93	85,006.35	66,801.96
Northumberland	43,895.44	22,661.77	28,940.02	23,520.68
Perry	5,920.44	5,168.47	4,215.45	4,799.37
Philadelphia	592,810.64	498,948.16	562,607.93	559,648.51
Pike	360.34	1,105.14	877.11	882.82
Potter	6,613.12	8,922.90	3,305.47	1,300.17
Schuylkill	70,641.13	146,959.77	180,967.92	155,482.64
Snyder	9,922.26	10,461.29	9,006.16	8,094.90
Somerset	37,431.57	77,669.31	66,819.28	32,768.48
Sullivan	1,051.67	1,261.15	1,740.39	1,342.75
Susquehanna	5,546.89	2,267.82	3,308.57	2,576.77
Tioga	6,476.28	5,461.84	4,145.90	5,029.81
Union	6,745.35	5,003.64	3,944.07	5,547.36
Venango	60,874.20	60,442.40	46,679.35	19,508.88
Warren	9,090.94	9,261.64	3,599.74	1,345.85
Washington	72,660.15	77,530.55	69,196.93	52,900.79
Wayne	3,448.50	4,233.61	3,483.05	595.63
Westmoreland	61,155.52	59,506.42	65,884.72	57,743.03
Wyoming	3,814.77	2,888.67	3,388.46	1,691.11
York	88,413.12	126,261.58	137,043.24	118,717.58
State-wide	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE II

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	56,726.067
PLANNING - TOTAL	10,783
Municipal improvements	6,567
Park improvements	4,216
PUBLIC PROPERTY - TOTAL	47,661,407
<u>New Construction - Roads, Streets, etc. - Total</u>	7,878,335
Roads	3,214,706
Streets	2,978,595
Highways	86,026
Sidewalks	252,616
Pathways	5,127
Gutters	822,269
Curbs	69,931
Fire lanes	248,664
Trails	132,087
Alleys	28,606
Driveways	136,987
Steps	102,721
<u>Repair and Maintenance - Roads, Streets, etc. - Total</u>	6,074,367
Roads	2,705,848
Streets	2,867,575
Highways	125,065
Sidewalks	140,196
Pathways	144
Gutters	27,518
Curbs	62,135
Fire lanes	46,972
Trails	24,641
Alleys	52,600
Driveways	21,541
Steps	132
<u>New Construction - Public Buildings - Total</u>	965,454
Schools	349,270
Community houses	43,735

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
<u>New Construction - Public Buildings (continued)</u>	
City halls	86,806
Park buildings	24,185
Institutions	11,886
Miscellaneous public buildings	154,117
Additions	287,634
Libraries	2,452
Court houses	246
Band stands	5,123
<u>Repair and Maintenance - Public Buildings - Total</u>	
Schools	5,211.140
Auditoriums	2,201.429
Community houses	33,297
City halls	110,747
Park buildings	63,432
Hospitals	115,110
Federal buildings	208,034
Forest towers	1,323.011
Institutions	4,634
Miscellaneous public buildings	659,329
Public buildings	414,771
Libraries	1,582
Court houses	32,817
	42,947
<u>New Construction - Bridges and Grade Crossings - Total</u>	
Bridges	206,117
Grade crossings	205,462
	655
<u>Repair and Maintenance - Bridges and Grade Crossings-Total</u>	
Bridges	149,400
Grade crossings	149,362
	38
<u>New Construction - Sowers and Sanitation - Total</u>	
Sewers (storm)	7,237,219
Drainage	3,381,037
Sanitation	169,112
Sewage disposal plants	342,442
Incinerators	363,756
Sanitary sewers	98,051
Privies	2,880,150
	2,671

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
<u>Repair and Maintenance - Sewers and Sanitation - Total</u>	536,988
Sewers (storm)	179,171
Drainage	50,983
Sanitation	140,418
Sewage disposal plants	127,008
Incinerators	21,671
Sanitary sewers	17,737
<u>New Construction - Public Utilities - Total</u>	1,619,965
Gas plants	3,196
Electric power plants	18
Water works	520,436
Water mains	606,339
Reservoirs	203,749
Dams	240,111
Water sheds	33,013
Gas mains	13,103
<u>Repair and Maintenance - Public Utilities - Total</u>	566,215
Gas plants	3,637
Electric power plants	246
Water works	204,202
Water mains	119,251
Reservoirs	148,991
Dams	37,043
Water sheds	52,845
<u>New Construction - Recreational Facilities - Total</u>	3,877,799
Playgrounds	1,007,908
Swimming pools	243,731
Athletic fields	2,343,075
Forestry camps and shelters	16,248
Tennis courts	57,235
Running tracks	23
Recreational centers	129,340
Golf courses	29,796
Boy Scout cabins	10,014
Park shelters	35,871
Bathing beach	4,558
<u>Repair and Maintenance - Recreational Facilities - Total</u>	722,768
Playgrounds	350,673

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
<u>Repair and Maintenance - Recreational Facilities (Continued)</u>	
Swimming pools	494
Athletic fields	260,984
Running tracks	1,366
Recreational centers	66,750
Golf courses	42,231
Canoe houses	270
<u>New Construction - Waterways and Flood Control - Total</u>	<u>3,470,257</u>
Waterways	39,721
Levees	148
Flood control	3,248,971
Docks	3,028
Dams	178,389
<u>Repair and Maintenance - Waterways and Flood Control-Total</u>	<u>1,047,623</u>
Waterways	180,580
Flood control	802,119
Piers	61,432
Dams	3,492
<u>Landscaping and Grading - Total</u>	<u>6,445,756</u>
Landscaping	620,503
Grading	452,653
Planting	237,158
Clearing	93,216
Parks	3,586,452
Grading	129,763
Erosion control	202,870
Retaining walls	238,693
Cemeteries	37,257
Tree maintenance	283,252
New construction of airports	222,667
Airports (other than grading)	117,221
Parks	221,843
Parking lots	29
Nurseries (soil erosion)	2,179
<u>Conservation - Total</u>	<u>311,990</u>
Game preserves	36
Fish hatcheries and raising ponds	15,315
Stream improvement	85,587

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
<u>Conservation (continued)</u>	
New game refuges	4,074
Improvements - game refuges	151,881
Improvements - game farm	52,810
Fish dams	2,287
<u>Eradication and Control of Disease - Total</u>	16,336
Disease bearers (malaria)	16,336
<u>Eradication and Control of Pests - Total</u>	375,986
Gypsy moth	294,692
Mosquito control	76,097
Cedar apple rust	210
Boring insects	4,987
<u>All Other - Total</u>	947,692
Public property	71
Repair of books	62,624
Construction of office equipment	1,028
Differential analyzer	30,521
Rehabilitating	1,832
Historical landmarks	9,684
Valve operation	22,690
Field engineering services	6,198
Quarrying	99,811
Publicly owned vessels	4,918
Inventory of equipment	26,646
Street names (painting)	10,983
Standards and traffic signals	34,459
Street lights	17,296
Police and fire motor vehicles	30,051
Repairing toys	696
Demolition of buildings	15,441
Erection of street signs	4,248
Road signs	12,118
Storage space	27,062
Mine property	14,203
State reservations	8,354
Fire alarm systems	3,140
Communication lines	3,063
Monuments	13,630
Nursery school equipment	390

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
<u>All Other (continued)</u>	
Canvas for murals	753
Plant machinery and equipment	51,956
Snow removal	431,226
Park benches	819
Repairs to Farm Show Building	412
Dictaphone installation	34
Repair and maintenance of publicly owned machines	1,335
 HOUSING (Demolition) - TOTAL	 13,195
 PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS FOR UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	 940,984
<u>Clothing - Total</u>	633,975
Sewing of garments	2,538
Distribution of clothing	3,039
Distribution of commodities	43,629
Footwear, bedding, and clothing	500,567
Shoe repairs	84,202
<u>Food - Total</u>	46,079
Federal surplus	1,255
Rice	767
Potato bagging machine	1,160
Bagging potatoes	42,897
<u>Fuel - Total</u>	21,874
Coal mining	21,721
Cutting and distributing wood	153
<u>Gardens - Total</u>	12,079
Thrift gardens	3,104
Labor	8,975
<u>Household Goods - Total</u>	226,977
Mattress factory equipment	1,748
Mattresses (manufacturing)	105,314
Distributing mattresses	3,103
Material for mattresses	12,176
Pillow cases, sheets, and towels (manufacturing)	104,636

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION - TOTAL	2,136,961
<u>Nutrition - Total</u>	30,786
Nutrition service	27,016
Food for school children	3,770
<u>Public Health Campaigns - Total</u>	123,533
Emergency Child Health Committee	90,629
Diphtheria immunization	31,653
Dental and medical service	198
Shoe repair	1,053
<u>Public Recreation - Total</u>	5,706
Instruction	723
Community centers	970
Library extension	1,415
Women's camps	1,603
Others	995
<u>Safety Campaigns and Traffic Control - Total</u>	13,676
Safety inspection - buildings	12,745
Posting signs	843
Fire hazards	36
Safety display at Farm Show for State Emergency Relief Board	52
<u>Employment Services</u>	1,392,925
<u>All Other - Total</u>	570,335
Consumer's Council	5,545
Federal Housing Administration	156,540
Rural Adjustment Program	14,907
Mine sealing	360,969
Mine fire control	32,374
PUBLIC EDUCATION, ARTS AND RESEARCH - TOTAL	5,870,761
<u>Education - Total</u>	85,022
Curricular instruction	162
Educational and recreational program	21,701
Relief workers	23,792
Historical material inventory	30,183

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
<u>Education (continued)</u>	
C.C.C. workers	180
Music	8,960
Art	8
Citizenship	36
<u>Research and Special Surveys - Total</u>	<u>3,369,132</u>
Topographic surveys	387,052
Public building	46,115
Medical and pathological	50,447
Government problems	4,428
City engineering departments	473,186
Unemployment and technological	397,241
Personnel and employment	6,389
Pre-School and school children	7,300
Traffic surveys	38,672
Social readjustment	34,012
Public buildings (prep. plans for imp.)	31,537
Parks	36,615
Public utilities	1,104
Housing surveys	868,125
Sanitation and health	18,992
Public buildings (prep. plans)	1,379
Child welfare	2,769
State Planning Board	53,292
Physically handicapped	34,051
Transient surveys	5,432
Real estate surveys	209,476
Electric appliance	11,755
Scientific research	83,349
National relief census (S.E.R.A.)	95,986
City wide improvements	66,676
Records and data	41,347
Labor unions	15,570
Income research	20,410
Industrial disputes	8,081
Historic surveys	61,851
Tree census	29,130
Low wage earners	76,762
Industrial diseases	78,925
"Oncoming Youth"	27,000
Consumer's Council	695
Slum clearance	4,617

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
<u>Research and Special Surveys (continued)</u>	
Rural electrification	30,974
National relief census (F.E.R.A.)	8,390
<u>Public Works - Total</u>	25,625
Art	24,639
Easel painting	824
Illustration and poster	162
<u>Records and Clerical Work - Total</u>	2,047,591
Records and clerical work	3,009
Clerical work	79
Codification and indexing	65,654
Stenography	4,685
Public property inventory	34,022
Bringing records to date	596,597
Indexing and filing	209,851
Renovation of records	156,449
Auditing records	84,526
Tabulating	144,576
Tabulating housing data	18,966
Real estate maps	210,428
Compilation of data	15,536
Topographic maps	64,925
Grave registration	133,884
Old age assistance	12,376
Consumer's Council	648
Better housing division	25,862
Clerical assistance	2,430
Clerical assistance - records	263,088
<u>Music - Total</u>	233,388
Symphony concerts	118,176
Bands	11,083
Bands, symphony and dance orchestras	104,129
<u>Dramatic Activities - Total</u>	748
<u>Library and Museum - Total</u>	109,255
Collating and accessioning publications	7,559
Cataloguing and indexing	31,870
Repair of books	29,600

TABLE II (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours
<u>Library and Museum (continued)</u>	
Floor plans and direction charts	1,892
Cataloguing and repair of books	28,132
Indexing and repairing specimens	3,166
Specimens and collections	7,036
TOOL AND SUNDRY EQUIPMENT - TOTAL	91,976

TABLE III

SUMMARY HISTORY OF C.W.A. PROJECTS TRANSFERRED TO
INITIAL WORK DIVISION PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES
APRIL, 1934 - SEPTEMBER, 1934

County	Number of Projects Transferred	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Projects Not Completed*
TOTAL	3,637	2,314	1,323
Adams	14	9	5
Allegheny	415	330	85
Armstrong	43	41	2
Beaver	54	51	3
Bedford	12	10	2
Berks	103	30	73
Blair	28	18	10
Bradford	24	21	3
Bucks	28	25	3
Butler	24	18	6
Cambria	60	45	15
Cameron	3	--	3
Carbon	47	16	31
Centre	22	10	12
Chester	28	23	5
Clarion	41	38	3
Clearfield	90	53	37
Clinton	13	11	2
Columbia	17	15	2
Crawford	36	34	2
Cumberland	15	5	10
Dauphin	41	35	6
Delaware	57	54	3
Elk	13	11	2
Eric	61	50	11
Fayette	158	86	72
Forest	4	1	3
Franklin	27	23	4
Fulton	12	9	3
Greene	21	17	4
Huntingdon	30	17	13
Indiana	44	42	2
Jefferson	30	28	2

TABLE III (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF C.W.A. PROJECTS TRANSFERRED TO
INITIAL WORK DIVISION PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES
APRIL, 1934 - SEPTEMBER, 1934

County	Number of Projects Transferred	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Projects Not Completed*
Juniata	12	3	9
Lackawanna	104	94	10
Lancaster	53	32	21
Lawrence	67	36	31
Lebanon	28	26	2
Lehigh	75	45	30
Luzerne	110	60	50
Lycoming	32	22	10
McKean	23	19	4
Mercer	95	31	64
Mifflin	18	16	2
Monroe	24	21	3
Montgomery	113	111	2
Montour	4	2	2
Northampton	132	39	93
Northumberland	26	24	2
Perry	14	14	-
Philadelphia	232	142	90
Pike	12	10	2
Potter	19	17	2
Schuylkill	101	64	37
Snyder	14	11	3
Somerset	55	49	6
Sullivan	13	9	4
Susquehanna	34	6	28
Tioga	22	18	4
Union	10	7	3
Venango	27	25	2
Warren	21	18	3
Washington	85	50	35
Wayne	12	9	3
Westmoreland	98	63	35
Wyoming	18	15	3
York	14	11	3
State-wide	305	19	286

* Some of these projects were completed later under the Revised Work Relief Program, but only after being submitted and approved as new projects.

TABLE IV

SUMMARY HISTORY OF NEW PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND
INCOMPLETE UNDER INITIAL WORK DIVISION PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES
APRIL, 1934 - SEPTEMBER, 1934

County	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Started	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Projects Incomplete
TOTAL	792	626	404	222
Adams	-	-	-	-
Allegheny	26	24	15	9
Armstrong	10	10	8	2
Beaver	7	6	6	-
Bedford	2	1	1	-
Berks	59	36	13	23
Blair	11	11	9	2
Bradford	-	-	-	-
Bucks	8	3	1	2
Butler	9	5	1	4
Cambria	46	43	38	5
Cameron	2	2	-	2
Carbon	18	8	4	4
Centre	12	10	3	7
Chester	3	3	1	2
Clarion	9	2	2	-
Clearfield	64	38	27	11
Clinton	1	1	1	-
Columbia	3	3	2	1
Crawford	3	3	2	1
Cumberland	8	5	4	1
Dauphin	21	21	18	3
Delaware	18	18	15	3
Elk	2	2	1	1
Erie	14	11	9	2
Fayette	23	23	17	6
Forest	-	-	-	-
Franklin	6	6	4	2
Fulton	-	-	-	-
Greene	1	1	1	-
Huntingdon	1	-	-	-
Indiana	4	4	4	-
Jefferson	4	4	2	2

TABLE IV (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF NEW PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND
INCOMPLETE UNDER INITIAL WORK DIVISION PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES
APRIL, 1934 - SEPTEMBER, 1934

County	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Started	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Projects Incomplete
Juniata	-	-	-	-
Lackawanna	14	14	12	2
Lancaster	4	4	3	1
Lawrence	33	6	2	4
Lebanon	4	4	4	-
Lehigh	24	10	5	5
Luzerne	51	42	16	26
Lycoming	2	2	-	2
McKean	1	-	-	-
Mercer	7	2	1	1
Mifflin	1	1	1	-
Monroe	1	1	-	1
Montgomery	21	21	20	1
Montour	-	-	-	-
Northampton	8	6	5	1
Northumberland	8	8	7	1
Perry	2	2	1	1
Philadelphia	18	18	5	13
Pike	1	1	-	1
Potter	3	2	2	-
Schuylkill	22	21	12	9
Snyder	4	2	2	-
Somerset	25	25	24	1
Sullivan	1	1	1	-
Susquehanna	3	-	-	-
Tioga	-	-	-	-
Union	9	9	9	-
Venango	2	2	1	1
Warren	2	1	-	1
Washington	31	28	22	6
Wayne	2	2	2	-
Westmoreland	43	41	29	12
Wyoming	2	2	-	2
York	3	3	2	1
State-wide	45	41	7	34

TABLE V

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED,
COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE UNDER REVISED WORK
RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Started	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Projects Incomplete
TOTAL	5,203	4,912	1,651	3,261
Adams	40	37	14	23
Allegheny	370	359	76	283
Armstrong	67	65	37	28
Beaver	115	108	46	62
Bedford	48	48	22	26
Berks	151	145	31	114
Blair	129	124	70	54
Bradford	45	37	30	7
Bucks	58	51	26	25
Butler	74	67	46	21
Cambria	111	105	20	85
Cameron	2	2	2	--
Carbon	50	35	12	23
Centre	56	54	20	34
Chester	98	94	45	49
Clarion	46	42	14	28
Clearfield	76	71	38	33
Clinton	51	48	32	16
Columbia	47	47	32	15
Crawford	56	55	11	44
Cumberland	52	52	15	37
Dauphin	137	125	45	80
Delaware	108	107	32	75
Elk	21	20	11	9
Erie	92	82	14	68
Fayette	127	122	16	106
Forest	14	13	4	9
Franklin	61	54	16	38
Fulton	17	16	10	6
Greene	44	44	21	23
Huntingdon	51	51	15	36
Indiana	65	54	28	26
Jefferson	76	75	48	27

TABLE VI

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE
 UNDER REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT*
 OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Approved							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
TOTAL	3	3,631	1	168	171	1,014	169	46
Adams	-	26	-	-	3	10	1	-
Allegheny	-	277	1	10	8	67	4	3
Armstrong	-	47	-	-	4	14	1	1
Beaver	-	86	-	1	1	23	3	1
Bedford	-	32	-	1	2	10	3	-
Berks	1	122	-	5	2	18	3	-
Blair	-	91	-	4	2	28	3	1
Bradford	-	36	-	-	3	4	1	1
Bucks	-	38	-	1	2	16	1	-
Butler	-	52	-	-	3	17	1	1
Cambria	-	81	-	8	3	15	3	1
Cameron	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carbon	-	29	-	-	2	19	1	-
Centre	1	31	-	2	4	14	3	1
Chester	-	57	-	4	3	30	3	1
Clarion	-	39	-	-	2	4	1	-
Clearfield	-	68	-	-	2	5	1	-
Clinton	-	40	-	-	3	7	1	-
Columbia	-	37	-	-	2	7	1	-
Crawford	-	35	-	-	2	16	2	1
Cumberland	-	28	-	4	1	17	1	1
Dauphin	-	76	-	8	7	41	3	2
Delaware	-	76	-	2	3	23	3	1
Elk	-	13	-	-	2	5	1	-
Erie	-	64	-	8	1	15	3	1
Fayette	-	96	-	4	5	18	3	1
Forest	-	7	-	-	2	4	1	-
Franklin	-	44	-	1	2	10	3	1
Fulton	-	12	-	-	1	2	1	1
Greene	-	35	-	-	2	5	1	1
Huntingdon	-	40	-	-	1	6	3	1
Indiana	-	39	-	5	4	13	3	1
Jefferson	-	49	-	-	3	22	1	1

TABLE V (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED,
COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE UNDER REVISED WORK
RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Started	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Projects Incomplete
Juniata	31	31	8	23
Lackawanna	196	167	52	115
Lancaster	74	66	18	48
Lawrence	88	85	42	43
Lebanon	57	50	14	36
Lehigh	107	102	29	73
Luzerne	138	134	--	134
Lycoming	87	86	38	48
McKean	34	33	14	19
Mercer	101	92	76	16
Mifflin	58	56	25	31
Monroe	33	33	10	23
Montgomery	84	82	26	56
Montour	30	32	20	12
Northampton	99	92	13	79
Northumberland	92	86	42	44
Perry	28	28	13	15
Philadelphia	264	256	33	223
Pike	10	10	2	8
Potter	34	34	20	14
Schuylkill	122	118	32	86
Snyder	41	41	13	28
Somerset	90	85	22	63
Sullivan	11	10	5	5
Susquehanna	44	39	20	19
Tioga	59	59	23	36
Union	19	19	7	12
Venango	87	87	6	81
Warren	33	30	11	19
Washington	162	146	12	134
Wayne	26	23	9	14
Westmoreland	165	147	54	93
Wyoming	33	29	14	15
York	46	47	27	20
State-wide	65	68	2	66

TABLE VI (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE
UNDER REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT*
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Approved							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Juniata	-	25	-	-	2	2	2	-
Lackawanna	-	145	-	3	4	40	3	1
Lancaster	-	49	-	1	3	17	3	1
Lawrence	1	59	-	2	1	21	3	1
Lebanon	-	33	-	1	2	12	3	1
Lehigh	-	77	-	5	2	20	2	1
Luzerne	-	100	-	9	4	21	3	1
Lycoming	-	53	-	5	1	25	3	-
McKean	-	17	-	3	2	9	3	-
Mercer	-	80	-	1	2	16	1	1
Mifflin	-	46	-	2	2	5	3	-
Monroe	-	18	-	1	2	8	3	1
Montgomery	-	51	-	4	3	22	3	1
Montour	-	24	-	-	1	4	1	-
Northampton	-	69	-	2	3	24	1	-
Northumberland	-	63	-	2	3	21	3	-
Perry	-	21	-	-	3	2	2	-
Philadelphia	-	179	-	9	6	65	4	1
Pike	-	3	-	-	2	5	-	-
Potter	-	23	-	-	1	6	3	1
Schuylkill	-	89	-	5	1	22	4	1
Snyder	-	33	-	-	2	5	1	-
Somerset	-	65	-	6	4	11	3	1
Sullivan	-	4	-	-	2	4	1	-
Susquehanna	-	37	-	-	2	4	1	-
Tioga	-	47	-	2	1	7	1	1
Union	-	12	-	-	1	5	1	-
Venango	-	54	-	7	2	19	4	1
Warren	-	18	-	2	2	9	1	1
Washington	-	125	-	5	3	25	3	1
Wayne	-	18	-	-	2	4	1	1
Westmoreland	-	133	-	4	5	19	3	1
Wyoming	-	20	-	2	2	6	3	-
York	-	24	-	7	2	10	2	1
State-wide	-	8	-	10	4	14	27	2

TABLE VI (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE
 UNDER REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT*
 OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Number of Projects Started								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
TOTAL	3	3,414	1	160	164	959	165	46
Adams	-	23	-	-	3	10	1	-
Allegheny	1	267	1	11	8	64	4	3
Armstrong	-	44	-	1	2	16	1	1
Beaver	-	82	-	1	1	21	1	2
Bedford	-	31	-	2	2	10	3	-
Berks	1	118	-	5	2	16	3	-
Blair	-	86	-	5	2	27	3	1
Bradford	-	28	-	-	3	4	1	1
Bucks	-	32	-	1	2	15	1	-
Butler	-	46	-	-	3	16	1	1
Cambria	-	78	-	4	3	15	4	1
Cameron	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carbon	-	19	-	-	2	14	-	-
Centre	-	30	-	2	3	14	4	1
Chester	-	53	-	5	2	30	3	1
Clarion	-	35	-	-	2	4	1	-
Clearfield	-	64	-	-	2	4	1	-
Clinton	-	38	-	-	3	6	1	-
Columbia	-	37	-	-	2	7	1	-
Crawford	-	36	-	-	2	16	-	1
Cumberland	-	28	-	4	2	16	1	1
Dauphin	-	68	-	7	6	40	3	1
Delaware	-	79	-	1	3	20	3	1
Elk	-	12	-	-	2	5	1	-
Erie	-	61	-	5	1	13	1	1
Fayette	-	91	-	5	4	18	3	1
Forest	-	7	-	-	2	3	1	-
Franklin	-	38	-	1	2	9	3	1
Fulton	-	11	-	-	1	2	1	1
Greene	-	35	-	-	2	5	1	1
Huntingdon	-	40	-	-	1	6	3	1
Indiana	-	30	-	5	3	13	2	1
Jefferson	-	48	-	-	3	22	1	1

TABLE VI (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE
UNDER REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT*
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Started							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Juniata	-	25	-	-	2	2	2	-
Lackawanna	-	118	-	3	4	38	3	1
Lancaster	-	42	-	1	3	16	3	1
Lawrence	1	56	-	2	1	21	3	1
Lebanon	-	33	-	1	2	10	3	1
Lehigh	-	74	-	4	2	18	3	1
Luzerne	-	96	-	9	5	19	4	1
Lycoming	-	52	-	5	1	25	3	-
McKean	-	17	-	2	2	9	3	-
Mercer	-	72	-	1	2	15	1	1
Mifflin	-	46	-	2	2	3	3	-
Monroe	-	18	-	1	2	8	3	1
Montgomery	-	51	-	4	3	20	3	1
Montour	-	26	-	-	1	4	1	-
Northampton	-	65	-	-	3	23	1	-
Northumberland	-	57	-	2	3	21	3	-
Perry	-	21	-	-	3	2	2	-
Philadelphia	-	178	-	9	6	59	3	1
Pike	-	3	-	-	2	5	-	-
Potter	-	23	-	-	1	6	3	1
Schuylkill	-	89	-	5	1	18	4	1
Snyder	-	33	-	-	2	5	1	-
Somerset	-	61	-	6	4	10	3	1
Sullivan	-	4	-	-	1	3	1	1
Susquehanna	-	52	-	-	2	4	1	-
Tioga	-	48	-	2	1	7	1	-
Union	-	12	-	-	1	5	1	-
Venango	-	54	-	7	2	19	4	1
Warren	-	15	-	2	2	9	1	1
Washington	-	110	-	5	2	25	3	1
Wayne	-	16	-	-	2	3	1	1
Westmoreland	-	118	-	3	4	18	3	1
Wyoming	-	19	-	1	2	4	3	-
York	-	24	-	8	2	10	2	1
State-wide	-	10	-	10	5	14	27	2

TABLE VI (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE
 UNDER REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT*
 OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Completed							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
TOTAL	-	1,278	-	34	10	270	28	31
Adams	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allegheny	-	74	-	1	-	1	-	-
Armstrong	-	28	-	-	-	8	-	1
Beaver	-	34	-	-	-	11	-	1
Bedford	-	20	-	-	-	-	2	-
Berks	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blair	-	46	-	2	-	20	1	1
Bradford	-	27	-	-	-	2	-	1
Bucks	-	20	-	1	-	5	-	-
Butler	-	36	-	-	-	10	-	-
Cambria	-	17	-	1	-	2	-	-
Cameron	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carbon	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	-
Centre	-	12	-	2	1	4	-	1
Chester	-	26	-	4	-	15	-	-
Clarion	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	-
Clearfield	-	36	-	-	1	1	-	-
Clinton	-	28	-	-	-	3	1	-
Columbia	-	29	-	-	-	3	-	-
Crawford	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	1
Cumberland	-	9	-	1	-	3	1	1
Dauphin	-	40	-	2	1	1	1	-
Delaware	-	23	-	-	2	6	-	1
Elk	-	6	-	-	-	4	1	-
Erie	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fayette	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forest	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fulton	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1
Greene	-	16	-	-	2	1	1	1
Huntingdon	-	11	-	-	-	3	-	1
Indiana	-	23	-	2	-	2	-	1
Jefferson	-	29	-	-	-	17	1	1
Juniata	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE VI (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE
 UNDER REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT*
 OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Completed							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Lackawanna	-	41	-	-	-	9	1	1
Lancaster	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lawrence	-	31	-	-	-	9	1	1
Lebanon	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	1
Lehigh	-	27	-	-	-	1	-	1
Luzerne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lycoming	-	22	-	1	-	14	1	-
McKean	-	6	-	2	-	5	1	-
Mercer	-	63	-	1	1	9	1	1
Mifflin	-	21	-	1	-	2	1	-
Monroe	-	4	-	1	-	3	1	1
Montgomery	-	15	-	3	-	6	1	1
Montour	-	16	-	-	-	4	-	-
Northampton	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northumberland	-	26	-	1	-	14	1	-
Perry	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-
Philadelphia	-	32	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pike	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Potter	-	15	-	-	-	4	-	1
Schuylkill	-	28	-	-	-	2	1	1
Snyder	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-
Somerset	-	16	-	2	1	1	2	-
Sullivan	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-
Susquehanna	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tioga	-	21	-	-	-	2	-	-
Union	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-
Venango	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-
Warren	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	1
Washington	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	1
Wayne	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1
Westmoreland	-	43	-	-	-	9	1	1
Wyoming	-	10	-	1	-	2	1	-
York	-	14	-	4	-	7	1	1
State-wide	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

TABLE VI (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE
 UNDER REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT*
 OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Incomplete							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
TOTAL	3	2,136	1	126	154	689	137	15
Adams	-	9	-	-	3	10	1	-
Allegheny	1	193	1	10	8	63	4	3
Armstrong	-	16	-	1	2	8	1	-
Beaver	-	48	-	1	1	10	1	1
Bedford	-	11	-	2	2	10	1	-
Berks	1	87	-	5	2	16	3	-
Blair	-	40	-	3	2	7	2	-
Bradford	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	-
Bucks	-	12	-	-	2	10	1	-
Butler	-	10	-	-	3	6	1	1
Cambria	-	61	-	3	3	13	4	1
Cameron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	-	11	-	-	2	10	-	-
Centre	-	18	-	-	2	10	4	-
Chester	-	27	-	1	2	15	3	1
Clarion	-	22	-	-	2	3	1	-
Clearfield	-	28	-	-	1	3	1	-
Clinton	-	10	-	-	3	3	-	-
Columbia	-	8	-	-	2	4	1	-
Crawford	-	29	-	-	2	13	-	-
Cumberland	-	19	-	3	2	13	-	-
Dauphin	-	28	-	5	5	39	2	1
Delaware	-	56	-	1	1	14	3	-
Elk	-	6	-	-	2	1	-	-
Erie	-	48	-	5	1	13	1	-
Fayette	-	76	-	5	4	18	3	-
Forest	-	3	-	-	2	3	1	-
Franklin	-	24	-	1	2	8	3	-
Fulton	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
Greene	-	19	-	-	-	4	-	-
Huntingdon	-	29	-	-	1	3	3	-
Indiana	-	7	-	3	3	11	2	-
Jefferson	-	19	-	-	3	5	-	-

TABLE VI (Continued)

SUMMARY HISTORY OF PROJECTS APPROVED, STARTED, COMPLETED AND INCOMPLETE
 UNDER REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT*
 OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Number of Projects Incomplete							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Juniata	-	18	-	-	2	1	2	-
Lackawanna	-	77	-	3	4	29	2	-
Lancaster	-	25	-	1	3	16	3	-
Lawrence	1	25	-	2	1	12	2	-
Lebanon	-	26	-	1	2	4	3	-
Lehigh	-	47	-	4	2	17	3	-
Luzerne	-	96	-	9	5	19	4	1
Lycoming	-	30	-	4	1	11	2	-
McKean	-	11	-	-	2	4	2	-
Mercer	-	9	-	10	1	6	-	-
Mifflin	-	25	-	1	2	1	2	-
Monroe	-	14	-	-	2	5	2	-
Montgomery	-	36	-	1	3	14	2	-
Montour	-	10	-	-	1	-	1	-
Northampton	-	53	-	-	3	22	1	-
Northumberland	-	31	-	1	3	7	2	-
Perry	-	9	-	-	3	1	2	-
Philadelphia	-	146	-	8	6	59	3	1
Pike	-	2	-	-	2	4	-	-
Potter	-	8	-	-	1	2	3	-
Schuylkill	-	61	-	5	1	16	3	-
Snyder	-	21	-	-	2	4	1	-
Somerset	-	45	-	4	3	9	1	1
Sullivan	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1
Susquehanna	-	13	-	-	2	3	1	-
Tioga	-	27	-	2	1	5	1	-
Union	-	9	-	-	1	1	1	-
Venango	-	53	-	7	2	15	3	1
Warren	-	11	-	2	2	3	1	-
Washington	-	105	-	5	2	19	3	-
Wayne	-	9	-	-	2	2	1	-
Westmoreland	-	75	-	3	4	9	2	-
Wyoming	-	9	-	-	2	2	2	-
York	-	10	-	4	2	3	1	-
State-wide	-	10	-	10	4	13	27	2

* Projects listed according to Federal Classification. See page 44.

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED ON REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM,
BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Total to Date	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934	January 1935
TOTAL	56,726,068	1,500,038	5,181,507	10,151,230	9,816,798
Adams	88,059	2,546	6,252	12,393	16,464
Allegheny	8,060,183	79,981	310,840	1,414,576	1,563,872
Armstrong	379,506	16,311	39,552	77,227	72,746
Beaver	987,707	26,465	90,924	210,633	187,160
Bedford	382,844	10,484	32,928	74,944	75,681
Berks	1,599,788	27,662	151,434	236,506	229,408
Blair	994,420	47,047	94,644	161,259	165,568
Bradford	116,910	3,629	14,504	25,848	28,050
Bucks	327,222	8,640	21,839	37,432	59,377
Butler	403,577	16,909	44,205	76,385	84,674
Cambria	1,277,497	21,860	96,141	234,731	219,902
Cameron	10,784	-----	-----	3,188	3,663
Carbon	390,715	3,287	21,189	49,677	76,339
Centre	518,680	21,195	64,560	122,755	111,984
Chester	536,171	35,431	81,082	115,041	88,801
Clarion	297,727	17,498	41,452	56,390	59,045
Clearfield	822,022	16,024	77,682	183,969	167,701
Clinton	364,153	23,603	57,305	77,304	72,254
Columbia	260,823	14,010	34,278	54,342	44,024
Crawford	363,366	4,076	33,613	60,866	70,539
Cumberland	409,625	3,551	26,160	76,930	84,077
Dauphin	1,444,331	106,998	156,184	223,378	194,176
Delaware	799,261	29,967	98,774	144,288	123,516
Elk	132,347	3,674	10,914	33,719	34,803
Erie	1,201,542	26,093	99,893	208,064	219,092
Fayette	1,084,514	27,542	97,756	186,364	174,070
Forest	27,376	785	1,961	4,483	7,823
Franklin	425,636	22,665	51,906	87,804	74,969
Fulton	61,473	5,477	7,789	11,252	12,362
Greene	392,080	20,169	48,571	70,982	64,895
Huntingdon	431,094	13,335	42,266	74,002	70,543
Indiana	432,117	20,366	54,875	96,312	88,898
Jefferson	495,744	13,493	61,425	108,160	90,384

TABLE VII (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED ON REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM,
BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	Total to Date	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934	January 1935
Juniata	119,919	2,000	8,995	25,879	25,037
Lackawanna	1,517,391	22,337	104,915	266,621	250,524
Lancaster	527,165	19,426	75,154	117,668	92,224
Lawrence	1,246,990	45,510	171,383	348,987	281,856
Lebanon	344,173	2,956	29,945	68,805	65,825
Lehigh	1,412,164	29,531	125,378	215,005	200,824
Luzerne	2,364,159	26,526	192,621	365,913	344,162
Lycoming	1,011,294	37,621	102,901	188,563	212,096
McKean	224,207	2,161	18,732	42,374	52,378
Mercer	765,507	29,480	120,533	170,980	141,486
Mifflin	418,941	23,417	52,011	79,363	84,851
Monroe	339,791	8,220	18,097	47,679	52,509
Montgomery	1,013,016	21,323	109,646	225,121	168,564
Montour	137,983	8,966	20,815	33,929	27,947
Northampton	1,203,857	28,666	101,478	189,802	198,021
Northumberland	675,090	22,442	52,135	102,645	146,469
Perry	138,573	1,385	11,927	21,123	28,703
Philadelphia	7,545,324	217,223	840,948	1,294,627	1,144,251
Pike	16,454	766	1,543	3,019	2,718
Potter	164,392	3,541	12,976	27,592	41,022
Schuylkill	2,353,343	95,219	224,080	366,311	373,506
Snyder	234,137	2,019	16,985	37,402	46,215
Somerset	854,533	20,605	86,329	151,902	134,199
Sullivan	29,083	148	1,838	3,499	5,597
Susquehanna	147,083	438	11,630	33,964	36,372
Tioga	183,891	8,117	22,521	41,705	34,877
Union	116,074	3,507	9,167	17,718	22,318
Venango	784,767	18,883	96,634	148,000	144,011
Warren	305,877	8,234	50,681	69,137	67,178
Washington	1,218,393	27,275	107,847	229,531	224,599
Wayne	90,569	4,239	12,076	18,900	17,081
Westmoreland	1,401,590	35,553	150,501	312,821	269,232
Wyoming	56,510	1,383	2,491	8,618	7,518
York	1,494,527	18,798	75,827	177,530	171,345
State-wide	750,007	5,850	67,869	87,293	64,423

TABLE VII (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED ON REVISED WORK RELIEF PROGRAM,
BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935
TOTAL	10,190,977	4,681,104	4,669,424	754,425	4,780,565
Adams	21,451	7,837	9,478	5,905	5,733
Allegheny	1,642,437	845,470	563,939	829,529	809,539
Armstrong	61,779	21,759	27,006	21,849	41,277
Beaver	160,134	38,366	86,626	109,857	75,542
Bedford	73,269	32,573	18,356	33,509	31,100
Berks	266,296	82,593	140,837	272,872	192,080
Blair	185,843	96,016	130,178	68,829	45,036
Bradford	27,298	11,649	1,713	2,059	2,160
Bucks	60,050	10,798	38,753	53,173	37,160
Butler	70,155	26,702	28,606	27,092	28,849
Cambria	139,590	72,855	168,844	183,249	140,325
Cameron	3,933	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carbon	84,536	33,990	39,671	51,675	30,351
Centre	96,159	32,356	38,122	19,131	12,418
Chester	96,769	43,167	24,954	27,668	23,258
Clarion	45,405	16,554	26,031	20,773	14,579
Clearfield	176,603	57,989	58,504	56,431	27,119
Clinton	49,188	18,077	10,941	20,757	34,724
Columbia	46,312	23,222	13,891	13,015	17,729
Crawford	81,440	23,746	34,551	37,629	16,906
Cumberland	94,108	33,778	36,478	26,630	27,913
Dauphin	225,300	169,434	128,762	136,454	103,645
Delaware	118,266	76,055	57,716	82,960	67,719
Elk	27,012	8,991	6,749	5,491	994
Erie	226,330	77,738	102,648	129,457	112,227
Fayette	150,049	113,806	143,116	125,688	66,123
Forest	4,494	3,242	3,100	943	545
Franklin	88,093	41,254	24,580	14,943	19,422
Fulton	15,847	6,936	1,432	226	152
Greene	74,331	50,786	26,319	18,619	17,408
Huntingdon	80,923	48,812	34,255	35,467	30,991
Indiana	77,034	24,618	22,542	26,166	21,306
Jefferson	92,560	17,355	23,210	32,846	51,311

TABLE VII (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED ON REVISED WORK PROGRAM,
BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS
OCTOBER, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

County	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935
Juniata	31,002	8,993	8,089	6,537	3,387
Lackawanna	280,657	84,400	168,918	195,558	143,461
Lancaster	83,820	31,380	42,277	39,839	25,377
Lawrence	163,833	71,897	50,575	59,589	53,355
Lebanon	76,877	28,275	13,976	17,879	39,635
Lehigh	271,385	105,083	133,102	191,531	140,325
Luzerne	475,556	174,091	219,204	326,584	239,502
Lycoming	226,732	87,805	41,185	59,065	55,326
McKean	61,186	22,348	11,352	8,677	4,999
Mercer	140,678	53,455	41,675	23,641	33,579
Mifflin	74,165	31,560	25,523	26,403	21,648
Monroe	70,096	28,527	39,248	43,000	32,415
Montgomery	133,698	81,435	91,957	91,713	89,559
Montour	27,622	12,884	2,677	346	2,797
Northampton	261,691	74,552	99,055	145,415	105,177
Northumberland	166,390	68,995	29,251	48,863	37,900
Perry	28,360	16,831	10,477	9,506	10,261
Philadelphia	1,311,492	680,829	571,197	758,476	726,281
Pike	2,946	1,154	1,614	1,340	1,354
Potter	40,098	14,823	16,700	5,521	2,119
Schuylkill	377,142	125,384	221,769	313,405	256,527
Snyder	55,483	20,822	19,119	19,647	16,445
Somerset	127,119	56,097	112,914	114,688	50,680
Sullivan	6,487	2,932	2,523	3,261	2,798
Susquehanna	35,839	13,150	3,853	6,409	5,428
Tioga	32,989	15,621	9,808	8,140	10,113
Union	28,473	11,356	7,407	6,694	9,434
Venango	120,181	60,290	92,081	73,870	30,817
Warren	62,604	20,976	18,440	6,611	2,016
Washington	216,791	102,364	110,310	113,724	85,952
Wayne	16,415	7,292	7,811	5,991	764
Westmoreland	227,921	104,746	93,072	112,364	95,380
Wyoming	14,081	8,276	4,622	6,711	2,810
York	206,078	179,264	199,581	254,449	211,655
State-wide	71,991	104,693	74,154	148,086	125,648

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